Purchasing Agents Survey Business—Page 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 148 No. 13 SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS September 24, 1945

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Obituaries

Dr. J. H. Beal

James Hartley Beal, D.Sc., pharmacist, chemist, educator, lawyer, legislator, and a natural scientist of the old school of gentlemanly avocation, died September 20 in Fort Walton, Fla. He would have been eighty-four years old September 23.

Dr. Beal was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio. He began his long and

Dr. J. H. Beal
(Fifteen years ago)

notable pharmacal career as a collector and supplier of local botanical drugs, later entering the retail drug business as an apprentice at the age of fifteen years. He served his chosen calling ably in innumerable capacities up to and beyond the time of his retirement as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the United States Pharmacopeia in 1940 after fifty years' service, thirty as chairman. He was general secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association thirty to thirty-five years ago, and the first editor

—*Continued on page 42*

Fertilizers Lacking For European Relief

OPD Washington Bureau

A vast, accumulated demand for phosphates and nitrates and, to some extent, for potash is reported by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration on the basis of requests being made to it for relief from the liberated areas of Europe.

The agency said that requests from liberated areas receiving its assistance total the nitrogen equivalent of 151,000 tons of nitrate of soda, 431,000 tons of rock phosphate, 229,000 tons of superphosphate, and 70,000 tons of 50-percent potash. In addition, large demands are listed by the western European countries.

Production of phosphatic fertilizer is recovering very slowly in the liberated areas, UNRRA reports. This is owing to the lack of phosphate rock and pyrites from North Africa and the United States and apatite from

—*Continued on page 64*

Commerce Chamber Asks Profits Tax Repeal

OPD Washington Bureau

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at its September meeting here, adopted resolutions urging repeal of the excess profits tax and reductions in taxes against individuals before the end of this year; called for a definite end to all government price controls within six months after the termination of hostilities; and requested the immediate lifting entirely of the restrictions still being maintained by the War Production Board in L-41 over construction activities.

In New Post

Robert J. Quinn, heretofore assistant to the vice-president—director of sales of the Mathieson Alkali Works, is leaving the executive offices in New York to undertake an important new sales assignment for the company in its Southeastern territory.

Atomic Bomb Research Aid to Industry Told

The immediate benefits to American industry in new inventions, new and improved products and procedures of manufacture, resulting from the atomic bomb project were analyzed at a luncheon meeting of business paper editors representing the principle processing industries, held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, under the auspices of the M. W. Kellogg Company, chemical engineers of Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. The Kellogg Company arranged the meeting on behalf of its wartime subsidiary, the Kellex Corporation, a non-commercial industry-wide unit which engineered through to construction and operation of one of the major plants of the atomic bomb project at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

The keynote of the meeting was the premise based, on current estimates, that, as a result of the vast development work underlying the project, more than 5,000 new products and procedures affecting all phases of American life are available to industry. These products and procedures now await only government release for commercial application.

Chemical Allocations Report For War Period Made by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

To meet vital wartime needs for munitions, medicinals, insecticides and other highly essential military and civilian items requiring chemicals, the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board directed the allocation of approximately $10,000,000,000 worth of chemicals during the past four years, WPB reported September 23 in a review of this industry's war effort.

It was estimated that the value of chemicals and allied products was close to $8,300,000,000 in 1944, compared with approximately $3,700,000,000 in 1939. Calculating this increase with the price differential involved, the figures show, the board said, an increase of approximately 90 percent in the production of chemicals and allied products from 1939 through 1944.

Approximately $4,000,000,000 worth of federal and private funds were expended during the past four years in chemical plant expansions. In the same period approximately $200,000,000 worth of chemicals per month was shipped from producer to consumer, with the record-breaking quarter being reached in the first three months of 1945 when over $1,000,000,000 worth of chemicals was allocated.

Close cooperation between industry and government, aided by industry advisory committees and the technical ingenuity of the chemicals industry in overcoming production bottlenecks were important factors in the results achieved, the WPB said. During the entire war period, it was necessary for the government to requisition only one plant in order to meet the heavy military and essential civilian requirements.

—*Continued on page 40*

Commerce Department Reorganization Outlined

OPD Washington Bureau

A reorganization of the Department of Commerce "to so strengthen its leadership, to increase the efficiency of its operations, and to provide business and government with more direct and effective services," was announced September 20 by Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace.

In the field of foreign trade the aim of the reorganization is to provide all possible assistance to exporters and importers, and to provide the economic analysis and recommendations designed to increase the supply of dollars in the hands of foreign nations. More specifically, the department would:—

1. In cooperation with the Department of State revitalize and strengthen the foreign service commercial personnel.

2. Provide adequate foreign service reporting on economic conditions and trends, existing and potential markets, trade and investment opportunities, changes in tariffs, trade regulations, and other things.

3. Provide detailed information for American exporters on the trade connections and general standing of firms abroad.

4. Make current "spot" analyses of conditions abroad, and provide detailed

—*Continued on page 60*

N.Y. War Agencies Abolished by Council

The New York State War Council has abolished most of the State's wartime agencies and activities. The council voted to continue only those activities essential to the postwar reconversion period. Governor Dewey, who presided at the meeting, said that the labor laws of the State, effective October 31, will be enforced in protecting hours of labor and the hours and conditions of work of women and minors.

Methanol 'Trust' Defendants Fined

The Wood Chemical Institute, a trade association and eight corporations and fourteen of their officers were fined a total of $58,000 in the Federal District Court in New York after they pleaded nolo contendere to indictments charging violations of the antitrust laws in the production and sale of methanol.

The defendants fined September 19 were among the twenty-one corporations and thirty-two individuals originally indicted. To date all but thirteen corporations and sixteen individuals, originally pleading not guilty April 5, 1944, have changed their pleas and their cases have been disposed of. Two other producers were fined $8,000 several weeks ago on nolo contendere pleas. The corporations and individuals who pleaded guilty September 19 were:—

Wood Distillers Corporation, Wood Chemical Institute, and Joseph A. McCormack, an officer of both; Clawson Chemical Company, and two of its officers, R. M. Cartwright and R. E. Cartwright; Custer City Chemical Company, and William R. Leipold, an officer; Genesee Chemical Company, and J. R. Lavens.

Also, Gray Chemical Company, and C. C. Valentine and Robert R. Lyman, officers; Otto Chemical Company, Kinzua Valley Chemical Company, and William L. Heim, and James H. Heim, officers of both corporations; Mayburg Chemical Company, and F. W. Swanson and S. H. Kohn, both officers; R. M. Hancock, doing business as Union Charcoal Company; Chester L. Burt and W. H. Gallup, doing business as Crosby Chemical Co.

Vanadium 'Trust' Probe Postponed

A special grand jury scheduled to reconvene September 17 in Denver, Colo., to continue its investigation of possible antitrust law violations by the vanadium industry has been postponed. Gerald McAuliffe, acting chief of the Denver antitrust office, said the jury would remain "subject to call." He declined to give a reason for the postponement or speculate when the jury might go back into session.

P.-A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, September 23, of purchasing agents comprising the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents

The flood of war contract cancellations following V-J Day has definitely curtailed business in many industries—but only in those producing munitions. The result has been a sharp decline in overall production, but the effects are spotty in various areas and lines of business. In most sections, general business remains very good and seems to be making considerable headway even in some areas which were hit hardest by loss of war production.

Companies which produce essential nonmilitary items or services have no reconversion problem. Even where military uses had taken a large portion of such production, civilian demand promptly replaced it as restrictions were removed; the limiting factors are labor and some scarce materials.

Reconversion of war production plants was headed for another miracle of speed in changeover and operation, until labor's activities and demands slowed down both operations and confidence.

The belief is general that business will clear the hurdles of reconversion and promptly furnish the desired and required postwar employment and production—provided labor or government does not make it difficult by creating additional obstacles, or make it impossible by throwing sand in the gears of cost-price-profit relationships. While a number of companies and some areas are yet unable definitely to measure the full effect of V-J Day, there is a completely optimistic attitude for the future if labor, government, and management pull together.

Canada reports reconversion well under way and a belief that civilian production will increase rapidly provided schedules are not thrown off by unforeseen conditions.

Commodity Prices

Commodity prices, generally, show no marked change, but there are a few exceptions.

On some items, suppliers are taking orders, with OPA approval, at prices in effect at time of shipment, which indicates their belief that higher prices are probable. In other instances, where suppliers in an industry have had varying ceilings, there is a tendency for all to move toward the lowest ceiling.

—*Continued on page 62*

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Sept. 21, 1945	Sept. 14, 1945	Sept. 22, 1944
133.7	134.0	136.6

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Uncertainty was the most potent influence on price behavior in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. It stemmed largely from the veering of the manpower problem from expectations of unemployment to demonstrations of unwillingness. Everybody is expecting something to blow up; nobody knows whether the event will be an explosion or a "bust."

It was natural that that influence had a depressing effect. But, there was a fair measure of reactionary trend; although few changes of major importance resulted on either side. When OPA leveled the ceilings of domestic and imported silver, suppliers of most silver salts withdrew all quotations. The most important salt—nitrate—got a big price boost.

Tax Revision Plan Given to Government

OPD Washington Bureau

A tax program for the transition period from war to peace and another program for the postwar period proper were recommended to the joint congressional committee on internal revenue taxation and Treasury Department officials September 19 by Roswell Magill, former Under-Secretary of the Treasury and chairman of the Committee on Postwar Tax Policy, a private organization sponsored by the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation.

For the transition period, it was recommended that the normal 3 percent tax on individual incomes be repealed immediately, along with the excess profits tax on corporation and the capital stock tax, while the corporate normal taxes and surtaxes be graduated downward.

For the longrange postwar period it was suggested that individual rates should begin at 15 percent and graduate upward to a maximum of 67 percent on $1,000,000. In the case of corporations it was proposed that the surtax be eliminated and a single tax be applied on incomes. Repeal of the penalty tax on consolidated returns and of the tax on intercorporate dividends also was recommended.

White Lead Controls Lifted for September

OPD Washington Bureau

Following closely upon its action in extending the amount of lead permitted for use during September in the production of basic carbonate white lead from 20 percent to 26⅔ percent of the quota allocated in the first six months of 1944, the War Production Board has lifted all restrictions on the use of white lead in the production of paints, varnishes and ceramics for the current month through the issuance of directive 2 to the lead chemical regulation, M-384. But thus far that order itself has not been revoked or amended so as to cover the use of lead pigments in the fourth quarter or subsequent periods.

Bids Wanted

Bauxite:—500 tons for Bethesda, Md., U. S. Engineer Office, First and Douglas street, N.W., Washington 25; serial W-49-080-3-46, opening October 1.

Detergent, Wall Cleaning:—3,000 pounds. Supply Division, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Office of Buildings Management, Washington 25; invitation 449-10-1-T, opening October 1.

Gelatin Glue, Ground:—15,000 pounds. Purchasing Agent, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington 25; invitation BEP-175, opening September 26.

Laundry Supplies:—Chief Clerk, Justice-Prisons, Federal Prison Industries, Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Fla.; invitation PI-25-82-6, opening September 25.

Chemical Allocations Issued for September

OPD Washington Bureau

Allocations of chemicals during the month of September have been announced by the War Production Board as follows:—

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Production during September at ordnance plants permitted the approval of all requests for shipment of this commodity. Processors were enabled to manufacture nitrogen compounds to the limit of their capacity, and an increasing quantity of anhydrous ammonia was released for irrigation projects on the West Coast.

Ammonium Nitrate—It was expected that 5,000 tons of ammonium nitrate from the TVA production would be shipped to France in the month of August, but failure on the part of the buyers to arrange finances prevented the movement of any of this material. It is now expected that 5,000 tons will be moved to France in September, leaving 7,000 tons for distribution to

—*Continued on page 49*

Jefferson Chemical To Build Texas Plant

Jefferson Chemical Company will erect a large chemical plant on part of a tract of 1,091 acres of land east of and adjacent to The Texas Company's asphalt and roofing plant at Port Neches, Tex., according to H. L. Derby, President of Jefferson Chemical. Products to be made in the new plant will include intermediate chemicals for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, plastics, textiles, and other materials from petroleum and petroleum gases. Jefferson Chemical is jointly owned by American Cyanamid Company and the Texas Company.

At the same time it was announced that American Cyanamid Company is consummating the purchase of about 900 acres immediately east of the Jefferson site, with 2,500 feet fronting on the Neches River, and will erect a chemical plant utilizing some of the products manufactured by Jefferson. Chemical land and foundation surveys have been completed on the Jefferson Chemical and American Cyanamid tracts.

Oil Pipelines to Be Discontinued by RFC

OPD Washington Bureau

Within the next thirty to sixty days, operation of five government-owned oil pipelines, including the "Big Inch" and the "Little Big Inch," will be discontinued, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has announced. The other pipelines to be discontinued are:

The Florida Emergency Pipeline (eight-inch), from Carabelle, Florida, to Jacksonville, Florida a distance of 200 miles. The 175 mile Greensboro-Richmond Extension of the Plantation Pipeline (eight-inch), from Greensboro, North Carolina, to Richmond, Virginia. The Southwest Emergency Pipeline, a fourteen and sixteen inch line, from Corpus Christi, Texas, to Houston, Texas a distance of 154 miles.

Oils and Fatty Acids To Be Decontrolled

OPD Washington Bureau

Early termination of distribution controls over five more oils and fatty acids that have been under the direction of the Fats and Oils Branch of the Department of Agriculture is under consideration by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson.

Orders are on Mr. Anderson's desk for signature, revoking the following:—WFO-53, red oil; WFO-87, fatty acids; WFO-129, stearic acid; WFO-136, tall oil, and WFO-137, castor oil. Heavy military cutbacks on these oils have made allocation no longer necessary.

Nitrate Prices Renewed

Prices for nitrate of soda have been extended for the month of October.

Penna Salt Promotes

R. L. Cain has been made assistant sales manager of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Cain attended Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., and New York University. He joined Westvaco Chlorine Products Company in 1936, where he was in charge of the New York district sales staff and was divisional sales manager of Curtin-Howe Corporation, an affiliated company. In August, 1942, he joined Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company as assistant to the director of sales. As assistant sales manager, Mr. Cain will continue his duties under Mr. Steele.

Foreign Trade Advisory Group Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

Organization of an advisory committee of business men to review current methods of trade promotion and protection by the Foreign Service of the United States, with a view to adapting them to changing conditions has been announced by the Secretary of State and Secretary of Commerce.

The advisory committee will examine, and formulate recommendations regarding (a) commercial and other economic reporting by the Foreign Service for the use of business interests in the United States, and regulations and instructions regarding such reporting, (b) regulations and instructions regarding the promotion and protection of foreign trade, and (c) the practices of the Foreign Service in rendering direct assistance to United States importers, exporters, and businessmen visiting or resident abroad.

The committee is composed of H. F. Sheets, chairman of the board of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; F. Scott Fletcher, executive director of the Committee for Economic Development; Francis L Hopkinson, vice-president of the Willis-Overland Motors, Inc., representing the National Association of Manufacturers; Morris S. Rosenthal, member of Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., representing the National Council of American Importers; J. G. Fletcher, vice-president of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, representing the National Foreign Trade Council; John P. Gregg, executive director of the United States Associates, International Chamber of Commerce; and Wilbert Ward, vice-president of the National City Bank, and Clarence E. Hunter, vice-president of the New York Trust Company, representing the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade.

Leppart Leaving WPB To Return to PPG

OPD Washington Bureau

John C. Leppart, deputy chief of the inorganics branch of the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board, plans to leave the agency about October 1 to return to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Mr. Leppart has been on leave of absence from the firm since March, 1942, when he first came to Washington as consultant to the bureau on chlorine and acids.

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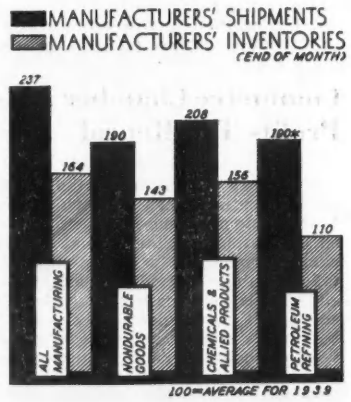
Sherwin-Williams Names Higgins to New Post

The Sherwin-Williams Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Cleveland, has appointed A. V. Higgins Western manager of national accounts. Succeeding Mr. Higgins as manager of the Western district is H. M. Krimbill, since 1934 manager of stores. Mr. Krimbill will make his headquarters in Chicago.

L. B. McCarty of headquarters stores department, Cleveland, will be in charge of all store operations pertaining to finance and expense control. He will work directly with district managers under the company's new plan of district store supervision on all operating matters.

Business in July



* Includes coal products.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

Practically all the activities and functions of government in the field of labor relations, except those lodged in the National Labor Relations Board, have now been centered in the Department of Labor—where they rightfully belong. NLRB was not included in the shakeup because it is a creature of Congress. Its functions cannot be disturbed without an act of Congress, and Mr. Truman will have to await the passage of his government-reorganization bill to shift this agency to Mr. Schwellenbach.

The reorganization serves to emphasize the attention now being paid by Mr. Truman to the labor problem. But, in the end, it is still doubtful whether anything done thus far has strengthened the government's hand to deal with this matter beyond the useful purpose of putting all authority under one roof and thus eliminating conflicting policies. Mr. Schwellenbach has been given no magic wand to bring peace to industry. No new powers are involved, and all that the secretary can do is continue what the agencies were doing independently.

It all adds up to the fact that, unless peace can be restored on the labor front, the job of OPA in keeping prices stabilized will soon become an impossible task. It is becoming more difficult every day and by Christmas, at the rate challenges are now being hurled at OPA, the agency won't have a friend left in the country. Both big and little business are dissatisfied with the reconversion pricing program. Consumers are kicking about food prices and farmers are complaining about the prices of things they must buy.

The Brookings Institution says flatly that it has grave doubts that price-control can continue much longer the way things are shaping up.

No Colored Penicillin

Members of the drug industry should understand that as the regulations of the Food and Drug Administration for the pretesting of penicillin now stand, there is no provision which will permit the use of certified colors in the manufacture of penicillin products. In all probability this is an oversight on the part of the drafters; but, until it is corrected, the sale of penicillin products containing certified colors would be illegal.

Members of the drug industry recalled that, in the first draft of the regulations, specific reference was made to the use of certified colors. It is thought that it was dropped inadvertently, however, during the several changes through which the regulations went before the final draft was issued. Steps are now being taken by the drug industry to have the provision put back in.

Fertilizer Centralization

All matters having to do with the production and distribution of fertilizers and fertilizer materials have now been centered, by the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, in the Fertilizer Division of the Materials and Equipment Branch. These problems, when they were big and many, were carried on at a higher level in the department in the Fertilizer and Chemicals Branch of the Office of Materials and Facilities, both of which were abolished in the reorganization.

L. G. Porter is chief of the new division, and L. B. Taylor is acting chief of the Materials and Equipment Branch. Mr. Porter has been handling fertilizer problems in the government since 1942, first with WPB and later in the Department of Agriculture.

Raw Materials Puzzle

Interest in basic raw materials from the standpoint of conservation has been greatly intensified in government circles now that the war has ended and officials look back and see how deeply the war has eaten into our known reserves.

President Truman spearheaded this new interest when, in his message to Congress, he called attention to the depletion of our resources by the war and urged Congress to enact a program of conservation. The small business subcommittee of the senate is urging the acceptance of strategic raw materials in settlement of lend-lease obligations. Secretary of the Interior Ickes is now in London taking up the problem of world oil supplies, and FEA has just signed another contract with Bolivia to assure our continued receipt of its available tin.

The country is being alerted to the raw materials situation and it seems certain will command a high place on the congressional agenda of "must" legislation for this session.

Blacklist to Stay

The government hasn't any plans whatsoever for an early discontinuance of its blacklist of business firms, but is going to continue the listing of firms until it is absolutely certain that axis influences have been shattered. The policy is part of the program of winning the peace, as well as the war.

After the last war the blacklist was scrapped within two months. The idea this time is to prevent axis-dominated or axis-influenced firms on the World War II list from participating in any of the postwar business of the United States and thus building up their resources for a third strike at democracy.

There are still over 11,500 names on the World War II list, and almost 7,000 are in Latin American countries. The remaining 4,500 are European firms—Swedish, Swiss, Portuguese, and Spanish, principally. As quickly as the Latin American firms remove axis influence, their names will be removed from the list.

Price-Control Quarrel

A wordy battle that has been going on for the past six months between OPA and retailers over the definitions of price-fixing and price-stabilization will reach a head in a few weeks when OPA issues a contemplated directive prohibiting any price increases at the retailer level, except to relieve hardship cases.

The whole controversy centers around the cost-absorption plans of OPA. To the retailers the plan is price-fixing because it implies a freezing of prices without an opportunity to pass on added manufacturing or wholesaler costs to consumers. OPA insists that it is not price-fixing, because there is nothing to prevent sales at less than ceiling. All it wants to do is prevent the rise of prices that would increase the cost of living.

But whether the plan is price-fixing or price-stabilization, the retailers are vehemently agin it. They say the whole idea of rollbacks at retail levels and the retailer's being required to absorb manufacturer's increased costs is repugnant to the spirit of law and equity in a peace economy.

Full Employment Scheme

A new twist has been given to the arguments for full employment by Senator Josiah Bailey of North Carolina and Representative Brooks Hays of Arkansas. Instead of proceeding with a theory which but few people believe will work, they argue, why not give private industry and investors a chance to show what they can do in providing more jobs with a little encouragement from government.

The two legislators have wrapped up their argument in identical bills (S. 1385 and H.R. 4068) to provide for aid in industrialization of underdeveloped areas. It is their idea that the Departments of Labor, Commerce, and Agriculture should look over the industrial picture in relation to available resources and labor and then aid in the development of new industries in those areas to absorb the surplus labor supply.

—*Continued on page 45*

Surplus Disposal Put in Single Hands

OPD Washington Bureau

The government's big problem of disposal of its war surpluses was placed exclusively in the hands of W. Stuart Symington by President Truman September 18 when he was named the administrator of the Surplus Property Board replacing the three-man board originally set up for the job.

Authority to telescope the board into a one-man agency was given the President in a bill (H. R. 3907) which was passed by Congress last week on recommendations of Mr. Truman and the board itself. Mr. Symington was formerly chairman of the board. Col. E. H. Heller, of California, already had resigned. The other member is former Governor Robert Hurley of Connecticut.

Unemployment Bill Passed by Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

The emergency unemployment compensation bill was passed by the senate, without a record vote, September 20. The bill was sent to the house. Passage of the bill followed the restoration of some measure of the Federal assistance of the State unemployment system originally recommended by the Truman administration. The restoration was in the form of an amendment sponsored by Senator Barkley. This amendment called for mandatorily imposing Federal aid on the States in order to bring the duration of unemployment insurance up to maximum of twenty-six weeks for full-time workers.

The Barkley proposal also eliminated the provision, written into the bill by the senate finance committee, calling for a written request by the governors of the States before the Federal government "presumed" to interfere with the present state-administered unemployment compensation system set up under the social security act.

Foreign Trademark Registration Extended

The house committee on patents has voted its approval of a bill (H. R. 3424) granting additional time within which foreign proprietors of trademarks registered in the Patent Office may comply with the conditions and formalities required with respect to renewal of such registrations.

The bill would become effective upon the issuance of a proclamation by the President to the effect that because of conditions growing out of the war foreign proprietors of the trademarks had been unable to comply with the conditions of the law. The President could fix such time within which to comply with the law as he deemed necessary, but in no case could the extension be for more than three years from the date of approval of the bill.

Furthermore, the bill is limited to the granting of this privilege to the nationals of those countries which accord substantially equal treatment in this respect to trademark proprietors who are citizens of the United States.

Soapers Oils, Fats Quotas Raised

Soap manufacturers are being allowed to increase their use of fats and oils from 74 percent of the quantity used during the average base period 1940-41 to 78 percent, according to the Department of Agriculture. The increase becomes effective October 1. Although the soap fats and oils supply situation has not improved the increase was made possible by military cutbacks and releases of government stockpiles.

The forthcoming amendment to the soap order (WFO 42b) also will specifically designate as quota-exempt the fats and oils used in soap for distribution to Puerto Rico and other U. S. territories. This will merely continue the quota-exempt status of soap for these areas, since heretofore the Department of Agriculture, an exempt agency under the order, has purchased soap for redistribution to these areas.

Protective Coatings Get More Oils and Fats

An amendment to WFO 42a providing a susbstantial increase in quotas of fats and oils for protective coatings was announced September 18 by the Department of Agriculture. The amendment is effective October 1.

Under the amendment the current quota of 45 percent of fats and oils available to manufacturers of protective coatings, coated fabrics and floor coverings is increased to 75 percent. It previously had been announced that the quota for the fourth quarter was being raised to only 50 percent. The new quota will include all uses listed in WFO 42a, including military needs except tung oil, which remains quota-exempt. An increased domestic supply of flaxseed, now estimated at approximately 35,000,000 bushels, compared with approximately 23,000,000 bushels in 1944, and reduced military requirements were given as reasons for the increased quotas.

New Bag Makers Get Burlap Quotas

Provision has been made for the allocation of burlap to new manufacturers of bags, the War Production Board has announced. Burlap previously was allocated only to manufacturers who had been assigned quotas based on the average annual linear yardage cut up and converted into bags by them in the years 1939 and 1940. The new provision, has been established in order M-47, as amended September 16.

Under the amended order, allocations to manufacturers having quotas will continue to be made in the same manner as has prevailed since burlap allocation certificates were first issued. However, the maximum yardage to be thus allocated in any one quarter will be the average quarterly allocation for the first three quarters of 1944, or 170,000,000 yards.

Radioactive Resources Reserved for Use of U.S.

All public lands of the United States, including Alaska, which contain deposits of radioactive mineral substances, and all deposits of such substances, have been withdrawn from sale or other disposal, by presidential order. The order specifically reserves all such lands and deposits for the use of the United States.

All leases, licenses, or other authorizations hereafter granted to occupy or use public lands containing radioactive minerals shall reserve to the United States the right at any and all times to enter upon such lands and mine and remove such minerals.

Mexico has officially decreed the nationalization, effective September 18, of all uranium and other radioactive mining reserves.

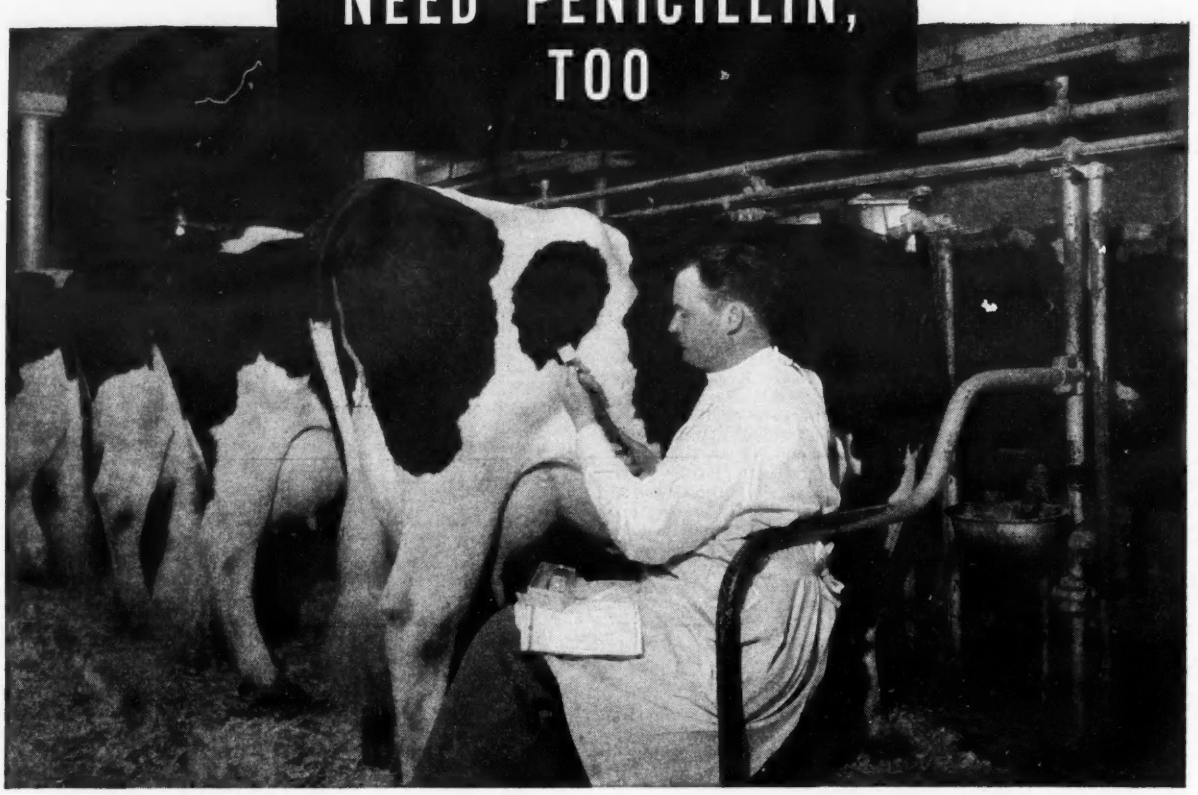
Shortening Makers Oil Allotment Upped

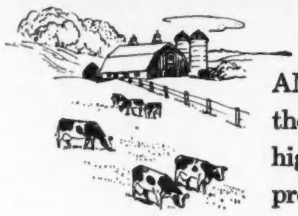
Effective October 1, the quota WFO 42 for the use of fats and oils in the production of civilian suppiles of shortening, cooking and salad oils will be increased from the current 79 percent of average use during the base period 1940-41 to 88 percent according to the Department of Agriculture This action, resulting from reduced military requirements and a larger prospective supply of soya bean oil than previously estimated, is expected to relieve shortages that have existed in some areas. The quota for margerin will remain the same as for the third quarter at 95 percent of the base period.

WPB Chemicals Bureau Counsel Transferred

Joseph T. King, who has been serving as counsel for the Chemicals Bureau since May, 1945, has been transferred to the general counsel's office of the War Production Board to assist with reconversion problems. Mr. King first went to WPB in February, 1944, to serve as counsel for the Lumber Division. Prior to that he was chief of the Business Enterprise Section of the Division of Investigation and Research, of the Office of Alien Property Custodian.

Cows NEED PENICILLIN, TOO





AMERICA'S MILK SUPPLY is reduced at least 15 per cent by the prevalence of bovine mastitis—a disease of the udder which is highly infectious. It is so widespread that the loss in animals and milk production is estimated at as high as $200,000,000 annually.

Treatment with Penicillin-C.S.C. is showing excellent results in curing mastitis. Penicillin may also be used successfully against the germs that cause tetanus, blackleg, anthrax, botulism, calf diphtheria, swine erysipelas, and many other diseases of farm livestock.

Today, mass production of Penicillin-C.S.C. makes it available in quantity for human needs as well as for veterinarian use.

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Recent Imports

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New York Imports

ACONITE ROOT—14 bgs, Brown Agencies
ARAROBA POWDER—6 cs, S B Penick & Co
ARSENIC, WHITE—1,722 bbls, United States Commercial Co
ARTISTS COLORS—2 cs, Winsor & Newton
BLOOD, DRIED—4,310 bgs, 431,000 lbs, International Commercial Co
BONES, CRUSHED—2,268 bgs, 226,800 lbs, Kind & Knox Gelatine Co
BEEF LIVER—238 cks, Eli Lilly & Co
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS—150 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk
CASEIN—1,200 bgs, 138,600 lbs, Paul & Stein Bros
924 bgs, 101,640 lbs, National Casein Sales Co
CASHEW KERNELS—120 cs, 6,000 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
2,000 cs, 100,000 lbs, Braun Importing Co
1,167 cs, 58,350 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
273 cs, 13,650 lbs, Bowes & Co
750 cs, 37,500 lbs, Zenobia Co
1,000 cs, 50,000 lbs, Zaloom Co
151 cs, 7,550 lbs, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co
353 cs, 17,650 lbs, General Foods Corp
CASTOR BEANS—15,861 bgs, 2,579,150 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
1,770 bgs, 2,379,150 lbs, Tunley & Co
65 793 bgs, 9,868,950 lbs, Baker Castor Oil Co
CELERY SEED—167 bgs, 21,710 lbs, Becker, Mayer Seed Co
256 bgs, 33,280 lbs, A G Dunn
433 bgs, 56,290 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
352 bgs, 45,760 lbs, L Furth
67 bgs, 8,710 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
167 bgs, 21,710 lbs, Simon Bros
604 bgs, 78,520 lbs, D Hecht & Co
839 bgs, 109,070 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
CERAMIC COLORS—8 cks, Croxall Chemical Co
31 kgs, Croxall Chemical Co
2 cs, Croxall Chemical Co
CHALK, PRECIPITATED—200 bgs
CHINA CLAY—906 bgs, Eagle Pencil Co
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Scarburgh Co
650 bgs, 130,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
448 bgs, 89,600 lbs, Victory Shipping Co
10,000 bgs, 2,000,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampff & Co
5,000 bgs, 1,000,000 lbs, W Barthol
9,750 bgs, 1,950,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
1,750 bgs, 350,000 lbs, Wood & Selick
1,750 bgs, 350,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
2,500 bgs, 500,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, C M Loeb-Rhoades Co
3,250 bgs, 650,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Cocoa Importing Co
8,500 bgs, 1,700,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
COTTONSEED MEAL—11,023 bgs, 1,102,300 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
11,023 bgs, 1,102,300 lbs, Asheraft, Wilkinson & Co
CORK—1,834 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
BOARDS—2,417 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
FLOATS—20 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
WASTE—2,262 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
2,192 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co
WOOD—1,019 bls, Armstrong Cork Co
COSTUS ROOT—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co
DILLSEED—151 bgs, 19,630 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
DYES—37 cs, L R Organic Product Co
EUPHORBIA—31 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co
FERTILIZER—600 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
FILTER PAPER—25 cs, Reeve, Angel & Co
FLEASEED HUSK—220 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
132 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
456 bgs, S B Penick & Co
170 bgs, Peek & Velsor
GLANDS—46 cs, Wilson & Co
31 cks, International Commercial Co
196 cks, Charles Hollinshed & Co
305 cs, Tupman, Thurlow Co
GLUE, BONE—500 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
400 bgs, Polish Trading Co
200 bgs, Nicholson & Co
GLUESTOCK—6 720 bls, H Remus & Co
63 rolls, H Remus & Co
GUM, INDUSTRIAL—60 cks, J P Marston & Co
COPAL—1,002 bgs, Thurston & Braidich
1,713 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling
1,497 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
501 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co
680 bgs, D Hecht & Co
1,073 bgs, H P Winter & Co
603 bgs, H W Peabody & Co
1,015 bgs, O G Innes Corp
100 bgs, J Meyer & Sons
2 647 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical Co
102 bgs, Continental Commercial Co
HAIR, CATTLE TAIL—18 bls, Wilson & Co
GOAT—24 bls, Philadelphia National Bank
89 bls, Alex Murphy & Co
60 bls, Anglo American Colonial Works
29 bls, J H Brown Agencies
179 bls, N Wagman Co
374 bls, P L Scheerer
347 bls, Acme Textile & Mfg Co
230 bls, Tradesman National & Trust Co
HENBANE LEAVES—21 bls, S B Penick & Co
HENNA LEAVES—13 bls, S B Penick & Co
HORN & HOOF MEAL—396 bgs, Wilson & Co
KAMALA—34 bgs, Peek & Velsor
31 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
KYANITE—116 tons, 5 cwt, Golwynne Chemical Co
MALEFERN ROOT—160 bgs, S B Penick & Co
MENTHOL—25 cs, Geo Lueders & Co
100 cs, Republic Chemical Co
MICA—1,998 cs, United States Commercial Co
BLOCK—179 cs, United States Commercial Co
SPLITTINGS—2,099 cs, United States Commercial Co
NIGER SEED—360 bgs, 46,800 lbs, Wagner Bros Feed Co
210 bgs, 27,300 lbs, Hartz Mountain Product Co
NUTMEGS—10 bgs, Middleton Co
OIL, CASHEW—1 dm, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co
CASTOR—200 dms, East Asiatic Co
200 dms, Harrison & Crosfield
346 dms, Bunge Corp
CHAULMOOGRA—2 pkgs, W G Lewis
COD—100 dms
30 bbls
CODLIVER, MEDICINAL—5 bbls
COTTONSEED—1,120 dms, United States Commercial Co
OITICICA—140 dms, A J Schwartz
371 dms, Brown Linseed Corp
125 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co
697 dms, Murray Oil Product Co
147 dms, S L Jones & Co
240 dms, W R Grace & Co
1 473 dms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc
275 dms, L N Jackson & Co
1 dm, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co

—*Continued on page 64*

Chemical Plants Offered by RFC

OPD Washington Bureau

A large number of government-owned plants were offered for sale or lease by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation this week, including several in the chemicals and related fields. Among those offered were the following:—

Ashland Oil & Refining Company, Ashland, Ky.—Landsite of 101.6 acres located at Catlettsburg, Ky. Plant designed for making 100 octane aviation gasoline. There are thirty-two structures with 93,000 square-feet of floor space. Main buildings are of steel, concrete, or brick; other buildings are of wood. Machine tools, production equipment, laboratory and testing items, furniture and fixtures. All utilities are available and the plant has a number of railroad sidings.

Ben Venue Laboratories, Bedford, Ohio.—Property contains 1,248 acres. Buildings: Laboratory, and boilerhouse with 13,797 square-feet of space. Machinery on premises for producing penicillin. Equipment includes furniture and fixtures. Property has full utilities.

Blanding Mines, Blanding, Utah.—The property consists of a mill site, but no mining rights. The site is about 5 acres in San Juan county, 28 miles from Blanding. Improvements consist of eleven frame buildings used for production of vanadium oxide. The mill furnishes its own power from diesel engines, and is capable of independent operation. Production machinery is on property which has water and pumping equipment.

Chicago Chemical Company, Chicago.—Brick factory building occupies 5.4 acres of ground and has floor space of 35,000 square-feet. The property's water reservoic has a capacity of 538,000 gallons. All utilities are available and a railroad spur serves the plant.

Corod Minerals Corporation, Marion, Ky.—The land totals 31 acres adjoining the corporate limits of Marion, and to the east is private property. Rail line adjacent to plant. The mill building is of wood and contains 10,057 square-feet of space. Unit heaters fed from boilers. Wood office building has three rooms—one store room and laboratory. Ore treatment unit among items of equipment. Utilities available.

Ferro Enamel Corporation, Bedford, Ohio.—The property consists of 5 acres occupied by a magnesium powder plant with 40,000 square-feet of floor space. The main building and laboratory are built of concrete blocks. Machinery and equipment, including laboratory items are on the premises.

Ferro Enamel Supply Company, Cleveland, Ohio.—Mill type constructed warehouse and processing building occupy 1 2/3 acres. The structures are built of brick with a floor area of 52,300 square-feet. Furniture and fixtures are included in the equipment. Plant has a rail siding and full utilities are available.

Great Lakes Carbon Corporation, Chicago.—The land is occupied by firing

—*Continued on page 38*

Govt -Owned Plants Sold by RFC

OPD Washington Bureau

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced in its first progress report covering the disposal of government-owned war plants that three plants in the allied chemical field had been sold up to September 1 and that leases had been signed for the operation of four other plants. In addition negotiations had reached an advanced stage in two other cases, while in a number of other instances several parties have indicated an interest.

A charcoal plant at Tacoma, Wash., which cost $121,230 and operated during the war by Coast Carbons, Inc., was sold for $24,000 to Earle Rowe, Tacoma, Wash.

A graphite plant at Chester Springs, Pa., which cost $395,546 and operated by Benjamin Franklin Graphite Co. was sold to the firm for $225,000.

A nitrocellulose smokeless powder plant at Parlin, N. J., which cost $1,-854,052 and operated by the New Jersey Powder Co., was sold for $1,-075,000 to the Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.

The following four plants have been leased to their wartime lessee:—Farm Crops Processing Corporation, $6,440,130 plant at Omaha, Neb.; General Chemicals Co., $582,000 plant at Richmond, Calif.; United Distillers of America, Ltd., $366,300 plant at Baltimore, Md.; Tantalum Defense Corporation, $5,343,574 plant at North Chicago, Ill.

Two plants are in an advanced stage of negotiations for sale or lease:—Zinc oxide plant at Buffalo, N. Y.,

—*Continued on page 38*

Patents Bill Hearing Set for October 2

OPD Washington Bureau

Public hearings will open before the committee on patents of the house October 2 on H.R. 4079, just introduced by Representative Frank W. Boykin of Alabama, chairman of the committee, to extend the time for filing applications for patents, for taking action in the Patent Office, and for preventing proof of acts abroad with respect to the making of an invention.

The bill is a substitute for one introduced early in the session by Mr. Boykin (H.R. 2111), and under its provisions it would extend the rights of priority provided by existing law for the filing of applications for patents, where the rights had not expired by September 8, 1939, for a period of six months from the date of passage of the bill. The same privilege would be granted to citizens of other countries which had granted reciprocal privileges in this respect to citizens of the United States.

Metal Powder Ass'n To Meet in N.Y. Oct. 16

The Metal Powder Association will hold its annual meeting at the Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 16. The meeting this year will be confined to morning and afternoon business sessions, which will include reports of the standards, safety and other committees on their activities during the past year.

The association now consists of twenty-two producers of metal powders and its membership has just been opened by an amendment to its constitution to fabricators, suppliers and others in the powdered metal field.

Ga. Research Activities To Be Discussed Sept. 28

Scientific research in the laboratories of Georgia will be reported in fourteen papers to be presented at a meeting of the Georgia Section of the American Chemical Society to be held at the Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, on September 28.

Alcoa Reorganization Asked by Attorney-Gen'l

OPD Washington Bureau

A reorganization of the Aluminum Company of America into a number of competing companies is called for by Attorney-General Tom C. Clark in a voluminous report to congress on a detailed survey made by the Department of Justice of reconversion and surplus property problems in the aluminum industry.

Declaring that national security and business prosperity require a much more competitive aluminum industry, Mr. Clark said that because this strategic industry had only one experienced producer when war came, expansion was hampered and war production was retarded by this monopoly. Unless necessary measures are taken immediate, he added, independent businessmen will not have a fair opportunity in this industry.

The Attorney-General made these three prime recommendations:—

1. The Surplus Property Board in its work in the aluminum industry should strive to create competition. 2. A thorough survey should be made of all available bauxite reserves in the United States. 3. Engineering studies are necessary to determine power costs at all Defense Plants Corporation factories and the possibilities of relocating and reducing the size of several of these plants.

Oil Chemists Society Will Meet Nov. 7-9

The American Oil Chemists Society will hold its nineteenth Fall meeting November 7 to 9 in Chicago. Headquarters will be in the Hotel LaSalle.

George A. Crapple, of Wilson & Co., Chicago, is chairman on convention arrangements. W. B. Hendrey, of Edwal Laboratories, Chicago, heads the committee on program.

Industrial Application Of Chemicals

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Alphaxylylmethylcarbinamine

Chemical—Intermediate (U.S. 2246-529) for isoquinolin compounds.

Pharmaceutical — Claimed (U.S. 2246529) valuable for treating maladies of the nervous system.

Betaamylalphahydroxygamma-ketoepsilonphenyl Delta-alphadeltahexadienoate

Cosmetic — Filter (U.S. 2276204) against sunburn by light wavelengths of less than 4600 Angstrom units.

Photographic—Filter (U.S. 2276204) for light wave-lengths of less than 4600 Angstrom units.

4-Chlor-6'-methoxy-7:8-benzo-quinolin

Pharmaceutical—Claimed (Brit. 481-874) to be useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

2-Cyclohexylaminomethyl-thiolthiazolin

Rubber—Starting point (U.S. 2248-356) in making cyclohexyldi-(2-thiazolinylthiolmethyl)amine with the aid of 2-hydroxymethylthiolthiazolin.

Orthonitrodiphenyl

(*Additional uses—supplementary to information in the books, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials.*)

Insecticide and Fungicide—Ingredient of insecticides.

Intermediate in making insecticidal agents.

Resins—Ingredient of resin compositions.

Plasticizer for resin compositions.

Peat Wax

Chemical—Suggested as ingredient of compositions for lining acid tanks.

Electrical—Suggested as ingredient of insulating waxes and compositions.

Leather—Suggested as ingredient of dressing compositions, polishes, waterproofings.

Lubricant—Suggested as thickener for lubricants and similar greases.

Metal Fabricating—Suggested as ingredient of rust-resisting coatings.

Miscellaneous—Suggested as ingredient of compositions for making alabaster imitations, candles, dolls, and other toys, preservatives.

Suggested as ingredient of barrel linings and coatings, polishes for various purposes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Suggested as ingredient of roofing and leak-sealing paints and compositions.

Suggested for use as filler and thickener.

Paper—Suggested as ingredient of sizing and waxing compositions.

Printing—Suggested as ingredient of wax preparations.

Waxes—Suggested as hardener in wax compositions.

Suggested as substitute for montan wax.

Phila. Drug Exchange Will Picnic Oct. 2

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange will have its Fall outing, October 2, at the Cedarbrook Country Club, Limekiln pike, at City Line. Golf will be the afternoon feature—weather permitting. Dinner is scheduled for 7:00 p. m. After that there will be entertainment, including the awarding of prizes.

The entrance fee is $5 (six for $25); golfers will be asked $2 more for green's fee. Remittances are being received by J. M. Rosenberger, 503 Arch Street.

The Cedarbrook Club is reached out of Philadelphia by motor—Broad street, north to Cheltenham avenue (City Line), west to Ogontz avenue, north to club—or by trolley—Broad street subway to Olney avenue, then No. 6 car.

Imitation ANISE OIL MM&R

☆ **Who says IMITATION ANISE OIL MM&R is practically identical to Oil Anise U.S.P.? *Manufacturers* say so—manufacturers who have conducted their own exhaustive tests with half a dozen imitation anise flavors. They hail MM&R's quality replacement as *tops*, both in fidelity of flavor, and in pound-for-pound* strength. ☆ Thus once again MM&R's flavor technicians "come through" with a superior replacement for a much-needed oil! ☆ To those who have not yet used MM&R's true-to-nature anise, MM&R offers a free testing sample. Write today.**

Use pound for pound as Oil Anise U.S.P.

Magnus Means Reliability

M&R MAGNUS

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.

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Los Angeles: Braun Corp. • Seattle, Portland, Spokane: Van Waters & Rogers, Inc. • San Francisco: Braun-Knecht-Heimann-Co. • Canada: Richardson Agencies, Ltd., Toronto

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

September 21, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .08 - .09
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- .08½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works, lb. .90 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 -13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb.-lots.. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous,[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up....lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. .95 - —
Boric,[6] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.111.00- —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Bromora, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Acid, cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.50 -15.50
Camphoric,[6] cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Caprylic, 90%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech.,[7] ret. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil,[1,7] split, ret. dms.lb. Nominal
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs.....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't, lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs.....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1,7] dist., dms....lb. .17½- .19½
Corn oil, s.l.,[1,7] dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1,7] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
Cresylic,[2,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks., lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenyoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls....lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs. .....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys.....lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric anhyd., cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50% cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24½- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .23 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys..... lb. .52 - .55
Lauric,[2] dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms...lb. .21½- .22
Acid, maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit ...lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½- —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .09½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic,[2] dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms.....kilo. 7.00 - 7.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra, lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1,7] s.d., tanks, works, lb. .11¼- —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lms. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - 2.03
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E.. gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1,7] s.d., dms., works, lb. .11¾- .16¾
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1,7] double pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .16¾- —
single pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15¾- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .15¾- —
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .18¾- —
W of Rockies.....lb. .19¾- —
Texas and Okla., dlvd., lb. .19¼- —

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ¼c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., wks..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l. .....ton. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Acid, tannic, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .71 - .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs... lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.58
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric,[7] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 20,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 3.50 - 7.00
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.16
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works..lb. .32 - .33
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls....lb. 2.00 - 2.08
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 1.95 - 2.03
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1980- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .2030- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1880- —
tankwagons, frt. alld. lb. .1930- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾ —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ¼c per lb. higher.

secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .084- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works...lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Denatured,[1] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .50 - —

tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —

Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58½- .61¼
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD27 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12¾

Controls on Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation
[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal. 17.67 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. 17.70½-17.73½
tanks ..gal. 17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal. 18.62 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. 18.65½-18.68½
tanks ..gal. 18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[9] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works..lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2] refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., divd..gal. .41 - —
tanks, divd..gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., divd..gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., divd..gal. .44½- —
tanks, divd..gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms..lb. 2.10 - —
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis, lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, dms., works..gal. .67 - .70
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l, same basis..lb. .50 - —
Aldol,[9] dms., works..lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms..gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock, long-ton. 67.50 - —
Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12, insurance $1 per long ton
Algin, bbls., fib., dms..lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs..lb. No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs..lb. .16½- .17
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
chloride, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., divd..lb. .14 - —
tanks, divd..lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs..lb. No stocks
Curacao, kgs..lb. .45 - .50
Socotrine, kgs..lb. .38½- .40
Alum, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Alphanaphthol, bbls..lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls..lb. .82 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .25½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .84 - —
l.c.l., works..gal. .86 - —
tanks, works..gal. .81 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .1390- —
tanks, works..lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp..gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks., 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Alum potash-chrome, bbls..lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works, lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .46
Acetate, basic, solu., 24%, bbls., divd..lb. .10½- .11
20%, bbls., divd..lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls..lb. .25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .024- .031
l.c.l., works..lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., divd..lb. .14½- —
bbls., divd..lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point, lb. .03 - .03¼
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .03¾- .04
conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. drums, works, c.l., contract, works..lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works..lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works..lb. .75 - —
Alumina hydroxide, powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate)
USP IX, bbls., dms..lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls..lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate,[9] 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract..lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms..lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., etn., c.l..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%,[3] c.l..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l..lb. .15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms..lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms..lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .50 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms..lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms, lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for **single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs.**, 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins..oz. 13.50 - 14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia[8] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald. ton. 59.00 - —
pure, cyls..lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton. 69.00 - —
Aqua, 26° cbys..lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l..lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_2 content). ton. 65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l..lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls..lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls..lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls..lb. .28 - —
dms..lb. .29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns..lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms, kgs., lb. .13 - 15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls..lb. .75 - —
dms..lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[9] bbls..lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots..lb. 3.71 - —
jars..lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[3] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs..lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms..lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,9] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton. 50.00 - —
bulk, same basis..ton. 46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate-limestone,[8] 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton. 32.50 - —
Oleate, dms..lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls..lb. .23 - —
dms..lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs..lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs..lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls..lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls..lb. .13 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms..lb. .34 - —
paste, dms..lb. .08½- —
Suphamate, bbls., works..lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,8] bulk, inland producing ovens..ton. 28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports..ton. 29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd..lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works..lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works..lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls..lb. .85 - —
jars..lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls..lb. .17 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate,[8] ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12¾- .16¼
l.c.l., divd..lb. .13 - .19
tanks, divd..lb. .11½- .17¼
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms..lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works..lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .102 - —
tanks, works..lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots..lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms, works..lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots..lb. .75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works..lb. .42 - —

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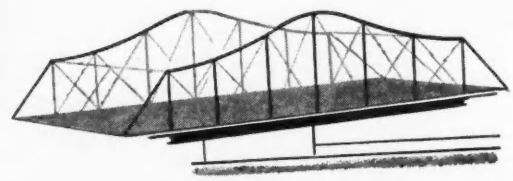
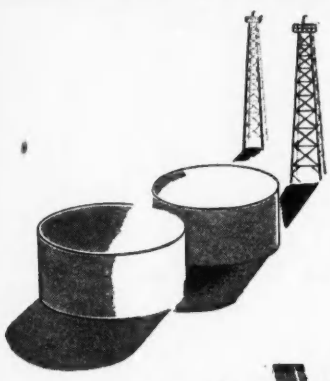
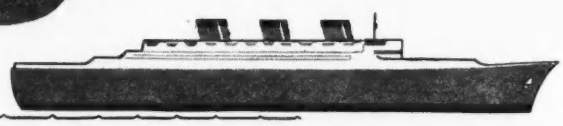
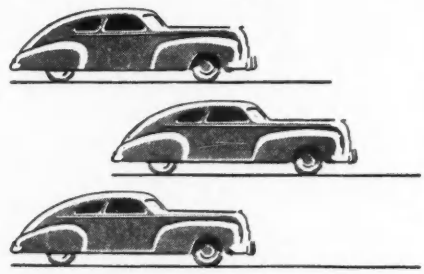
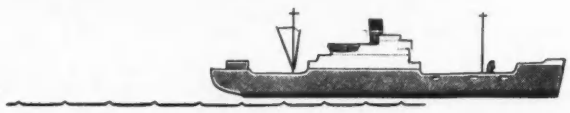




improve corrosion resistance







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Amylene mixed, dms., c.l., works, lb. .102 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .09 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .657 - .662
NF, dms lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls. lb. .75 - .80
imported, natural, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Angostura bark, bls. lb. .21 - .22
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs. lb. No stocks
Cyprus, bgs. lb. No stocks
Mexican, futures, bgs. lb. .23 - .2½
Syrian, bgs. lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[6] paste, oxs. lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
80%, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1] bulk, c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
Antimony, needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs. lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs. lb. .20 - .22
Antimony oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15½- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. lb. 16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. River lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —

Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. os. 23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls. lb. .14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls. lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide bots.os. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos, 100% purity, kilo. 80.00 -82.00
Arnica flowers, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls. lb. .10½- .11
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots., lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l. lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls. lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs. lb. .58 - .60
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .78 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines, ton. 49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis ton. 44.60 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis ton. 33.00 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 33.00 - —
7D, bgs., came basis ton. 26.50 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis ton. 26.50 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis ton. 22.50 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis ton. 19.00 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis ton. 16.50 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis ton. 15.50 - —
c.l., same basis ton. 15.50 - —

Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J. lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l. ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. ton. 41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l. ton. 66.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l. ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l. ton. 66.00 - —
Egyptian ton. No stocks
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mines ton. 30.00 -32.00
270-295°F fusing point, bgs., mines ton. 30.50 - —
seconds, 300-390°F fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., c.l., Texas refy. ton. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis ton. 16.00 - —
Atropine, bots. os. 7.95 - —
Sulphate, bots. os. 5.75 - 6.15

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Barbasco root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms. lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -75.00

Barium carbonate, precip., bbls., c.l., works ton. 65.00 75.00
l.c.l., works ton. 70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls. lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs. lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works, ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .19 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works ton. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots. lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .14
grd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. lb. .09½- .10
kgs. lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis ton. 27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis ton. 26.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton. 17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls. lb. .72 - 1.00
Root, bls. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton. 11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns. lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. allo, up to 2c. per gal., gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo. gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. lb. .26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns. lb. .59 - .60
dms. lb. .55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alchol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equal lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Formate, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Benzyliseugenol, bots. lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. lb. No stocks.
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. No stocks.
Sulphate, cns. lb. No stocks.
Berberis root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, rst. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 -
l.c.l., works lb. 1.85 - —
95%, dms., works lb. 2.05 - —
98.99%, works lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth chloride, bots. lb. 3.00 - —
jars lb. 2.85 -
Citrate, USP VIII, bots. lb. 2.61 - 2.86
jars lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots. lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots. lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. lb. 1.80 - —
Oxychloride, bots. lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs lb. 3.10 -
Subbenzoate, bots. lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms lb. 3.40 -
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.55
bots., cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
X-ray, 5-lb. bots. lb. 2.70 -
fib. dms lb. 2.75 -
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns. lb. 1.49 - 1.55
fib. dms lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Subiodide, bots. lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms lb. 4.15 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.23
bots. lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms. lb. 2.50 -
5-lb. cns lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots. lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms lb. 3.65 -
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 3.40 - —
cns. lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .06½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher
Carbon,[1] channel, compressed, beads,[6] bgs., c.l., works lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .092 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .08 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .08 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs. c.l., works lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .06 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works La. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse, Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).

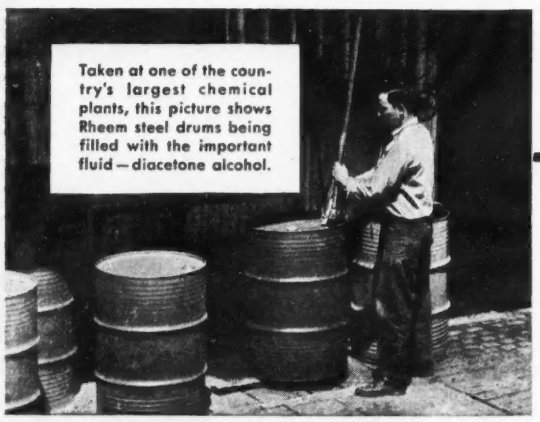
THANKS to *diacetone alcohol* many defects of early-day hydraulic brakes have been corrected. For example, it has eliminated both freezing and overheating of brake fluid, reduced leaking. Nowadays when you "gotta stop," you stop.

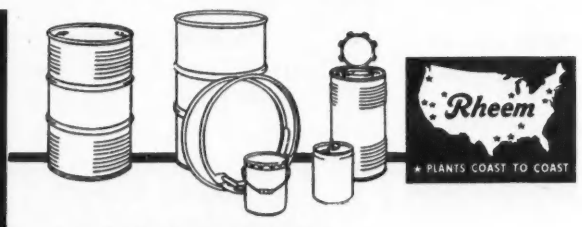
Diacetone is only one of many organic chemicals which are protected from maker to user, by Rheem steel shipping containers.

Chemical manufacturers have learned that no matter how volatile, highly evaporative, or toxic such liquids are, they're sure to arrive safely in rugged, leakproof Rheem steel drums. These containers are manufactured to take punishment from within and without.

Packaging capricious chemicals is but one of the everyday jobs of Rheem steel containers. Since 1926 they have proved their mettle in a score of other industries. A variety of sizes, closures, gauges and linings is available from the Rheem nationwide network of plants. More than likely, there's a Rheem container for your product. Why not inquire of the nearest Rheem office?

Your Product Deserves the Protection of a Rheem Container


Taken at one of the country's largest chemical plants, this picture shows Rheem steel drums being filled with the important fluid—diacetone alcohol.



RHEEM
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

General Sales Offices
New York • San Francisco • Los Angeles
Chicago

Black, iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs.....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Black Indian hemp root, bls....lb. .50 - .55
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 65%%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.45.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works—100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.05
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .55 - .58
Blue,[2] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, le. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis.....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .13
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - 3.75
50%, bbls., same basis...lb. 2.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .38 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugutive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .53 - -
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic.....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis, lb. .42 - —
Blue, Prussian, bbls., same basis, lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .35 - -
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine,[4] cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis, lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, divd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.)
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. No stocks
Borax,[3] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys.....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol.....lb. 4.30 - 5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered.....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works, lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works, lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian-type, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis.....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh.....lb. .05 - —
Turkey-type, bbls., ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .83 - .85
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock roct, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .08 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3, gal. .03½- —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1805- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1945- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1765- —
tankwagon, same basis..lb. .1846- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1960- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c per lb. higher.
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works.. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .51
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.90
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns.....lb. 4.09 -
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1] ingots or sticks, dlvd..lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 -
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.40
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 -
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.57
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls, lb. .40 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse. works, ft. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.50.00 - —
dlvd.....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .35
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .53 -
dms.....lb. .57 - .80
cns.....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.80 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity

MAGNESITE CALCINED Indian

POTASH PRUSSIATE YELLOW

CREAM OF TARTAR USP IMPORTED

MAGNESIUM OXIDE HEAVY CALCINED

DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE PURE FOOD

MENTHOL TECHNICAL

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE •• NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

Calcium iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms., lbs.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .85 - .87
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .25 - .25
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs.....100 lbs.11.40 -18.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, l.t.s. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06¼
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0625- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0690
Resinate,[4] precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide 70%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.00 - —
80.% bgs., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
Piminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
Calcium sulphocarbolate, bbls.lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms., lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Camomel,[6] bbls. dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural.....lb. No stocks
synth.,[4] tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .46 - —
smalle. lots.....lb .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Camphor monobromated, dms..lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides .....lb. No stocks
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, futures..lb. .85 - .88
Canadian, futures, bgs.....lb. .80 - .81
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .68 - .69
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs..lb. No stocks
Syrian, dewhiskered, futures, bgs..lb. .69 - .70
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb .60
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .21½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] c.p., dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .85 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Mo., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans. 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.45 - 1.50
medium, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. .84 - .86
India, cs.....lb. .90 - .91
green, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works, lb.37.80 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb. 8.43 - —
dms., works.....lb. 7.68 - —
8,800 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works..1,000,000 units. .50 - —
3,300 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb. .66 - .71
Carvel, bots..... ....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .42 - .43
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .24¼- —
less than 20, same basis. lb. .24¾- —
less than 20, same basis, rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis..lb. .25½- —
20 to 99, same basis....lb. .25¾- —
less than 20 bags.....lb. .26¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .21 - .23
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. .22½- .24¼
Cassia,[1,7] .....lb. No stocks
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans,[7] bgs., Brazilian ports..long ton.82.00 -83.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works..... unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.00 -13.00
synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld..lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms..lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs. works....lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.. lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5%) propionyl content, 50-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .48 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more. lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .38 - .45
Roman, bls.....lb. No stocks
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.31.25 - —
bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works. ton.31.00 -33.75
briquets, bulk, c.l., works... ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 -41.00
granular, all grades, bgs., incl., works..ton.44.00 - —
screenings, bur. bgs., ret., c.l., works..ton.23.65 - —
Pinewood,[1] lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points... ton.20.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.30.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.41.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] standard 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.22 - 3.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.47 - 3.80
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 2.62 - 2.95
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.46 - 8.32
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.21 - 9.07
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., ary-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .88 - .9[illegible]
dms.....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l....lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2. wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1. wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —

Porocel is one of the many guards keeping strict watch over the production of high-grade fighting materials for our armed forces both at home and abroad. Sabotage of refining operations by the activities of foreign matter is unlikely when Porocel is on the job.

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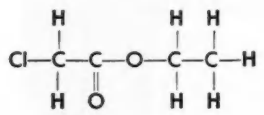
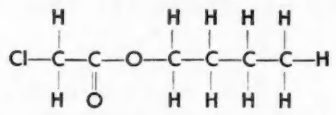
ETHYL CHLORACETATE



Appearance	Clear light straw to tan color, darkens somewhat from contact with steel.
Assay	Approximately 97% Ethyl Chloracetate
Acidity	0.6% Maximum as Monochloracetic Acid
Distilling Range	95% within 5.5°C. between 139°C. and 147°C.

Note: Flash point { Closed cup.....125°F. / Open cup.....128°F.
Fire point.....131°F.

N-BUTYL CHLORACETATE



Appearance	Clear light straw to tan color, darkens somewhat from contact with steel.
Assay	Approximately 97% Butyl Chloracetate
Acidity	0.25% Maximum as Monochloracetic Acid
Distilling Range	95% in 11.5°C. between 175°C. and 189°C.

Note: Flash point { Closed cup.....155°F. / Open cup.....155°F.
Fire point.....161°F.

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MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Dept. I-23, Organic Chemicals Division,
1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri

Without cost or obligation, please send data and samples as indicated:
☐ Ethyl Chloracetate; ☐ N-Butyl Chloracetate

*Name*_____
*Company*_____
*Street*_____
*City*_____ *Zone*_____ *State*_____

Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .26
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .35
Chloropicrin, coml, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%. bbls. lb. .22 -
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms...lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Cinnamon,[1,7] Ceylon, O, bls., fu- tures..lb. .5202- —
OO, bls., futures.....lb. .5320- —
OOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5407- —
OOOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5494- —
No. 1, bls., futures.....lb. .5145- —
2, bls., futures.....lb. .5058- —
3, bls., futures.....lb. .4958- —
4, bls., futures.....lb. .4858- —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
Citrine ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, bls.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bls.....lb. .17 - .17⅞
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs..lb. .50 - .55
imported, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs...lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. 38½- —
Cobalt soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .87 - .88
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. No prices
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
blue, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns.....lb. .23 - .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .16½- .17
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. .90 - .95
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .25½- —
smaller containers, wks...lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Copper iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.10
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16 - .17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .19½- .20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .23½- .28½
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works...lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.3% Cu., 125-lb. dms..lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs., 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.60
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd..100 lbs.10.20 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..100 lbs.10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.20
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.20
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[7] Coast, Ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
Indian, bgs.....lb No stocks.
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10
Cornsilk, futures, new crop, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42° bbls., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.271 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton.45.00 -49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .57½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .58 - .58½
imported, bbls.....lb. .50 - .55
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.39
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[6] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .3325
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .18 - .1850
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .60 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .23 - —
Cresol,[1,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55- and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culver's root, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Cyanamid,[2] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.52½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .28
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal. .97 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
DDT, fiber dms., tons, works..lb. .50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works..lb. .53 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works..ton.34.25 - —
Degras,[1] common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls....lb. .28 - .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .26½- .28½
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.29 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.39 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 5.03 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.04 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.68 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.78 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.97 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.07 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 4.71 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots..lb. 5.00 - 8.50
laboratory grade, bots..... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether)
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. No stocks
l.c.l., works.....lb. No stocks
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast, ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —

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Drums, barrels, containers of steel are the means by which our far-flung forces in the Pacific are supplied with gasoline, oil, chemicals, vital replacement parts. It is a big job. It takes millions of such units. From our strategically located plants, we are turning out as many as we can on our continuous production lines. We count it our privilege, as well as our duty, to so serve our armed forces. We know you would so count it and gladly make allowances for any lack of supply you may experience. Doing our best now, for victory and for you, will make it possible to serve you even better in the peace ahead.
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J&L STEEL
J & L STEEL BARREL COMPANY
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation Subsidiary
PITTSBURGH 30, PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICIAL U. S. ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PHOTOS

Diatomaceous earth, dom., purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton55.00 -90.00
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works..lb. .2430- .2909
1-gal. cns., works.....lb. .2630- .3109
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1880- .2359
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1930- .2409
tanks, works.....lb. .1780- .2259
Sebacetate, dms., c.l., works.lb. .48 - .51
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - .52½
tanks, works.....lb. .46 - .50
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .69 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.lb. .25 - —
refd., 90%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .2025- .2120
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2075- .2170
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1925- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .22 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works or N.Y. met.lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works. lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, natural cleaned, bgs., lb. No stocks
decorticated, bgs.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .09¾
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —

Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene,[1] destructive dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - .56
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E..gal. .56 - .58
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .52 - .53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .48 - .50
dms. .....lb. .43 - .45
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi,[1,5] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton.60.50 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls..lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .10 - .11
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - —
Dragon's blood, drops, cs....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns....lb.13.50 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.65 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.50 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.15.85 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb.21.85 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 7.85 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
No. 13, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
86 Chrome yellow. 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[6].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B...lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azerin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L.lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives...lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base...lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin syanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
278 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[6] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
245 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
16 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B. lb. .68 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.65 - —
176 Fast red A[6].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .88 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

ENCO SOLICITS INQUIRIES
for
TARTARIC ACID
LACTIC ACID
BENZOATE OF SODA
PHOSPHORIC ACID
ENCOLOID (SOYA LECITHIN)
PICOLINE
KELP (POWDERED OR GRAN)
SAPONIN
ENCO CHEMICAL CORPORATION
FORMERLY NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORP.
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE • • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MU-6-1990

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Green—
637 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base.
lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow.
lb. .75 - —
655 Aurumine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.04 - 1.10
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .56
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .56
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Sulphate, tins.....oz. .95 - 1.45
Synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs..
oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.
oz. .18 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.
gram .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40
dried, bgs.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
Ergot, USP, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram, vials....vial. 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —

Ethyl acetate,[2] 86-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..
lb. .1225- .1335
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1235
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works.
lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E...lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0842- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —
West of Rockies..lb. .0702- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l.....ton.14.00 -17.50
glass, 20 mesh, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l.....ton. 9.75 -12.25
pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .16½- .17
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .13½- .15
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.18.50 -19.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.45 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 69% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, bgs., E. works, ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake, white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, dom., French-type, bgs. lb. .62 - .64
French, black, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.33.00 - —
65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Fuller's earth dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .18½- .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .33 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .20¾- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 70-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05⅞- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .08 - —
Gulf Coast, 70-74 oct., tanks, gal. .05⅝- —
Group 3, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .05⅞- —
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .0655- .0775
natural, 26/70, Group 3, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¾
Gelatin, silver label, c.t.n.s., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .36 - .37
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .37 - .38
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns, dms....lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .15½- .16
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Romeo-type, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .21½- .22
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Rhattoon, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15⅝- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33½
485-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.

EXPORT TO SWITZERLAND

WALTER MOESCH

American manufacturers and exporters of Chemicals and allied products desirous of extending their business to SWITZERLAND are requested to get in touch with Mr. Walter Moesch, of WALTER MOESCH & CO., Zurich-Switzerland, who will be at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City about October 1 to 15.

We are experienced and specialized importers and agents for chemicals, solvents, oils, waxes, rosins and allied materials, maintaining excellent connections with the Swiss Paint & Varnish, Soap & Cosmetic, Glass, Leather, Paper, Rubber and Textile Industries, as well as with the world-famous Swiss Chemical Factories.

If circumstances do not yet allow supply we solicit contact in order to discuss future prospects. Any suggestions will be appreciated.

We do business on our own account or on commission basis. New agencies will be accepted.

WALTER MOESCH & CO.
ZURICH SWITZERLAND

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks	lb.	.12½-	—
soaplye, 80%, tanks	lb.	.11½-	—
dynamite, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks	lb.	.16¼-	—
high gravity, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.16½-	—
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17¾-	—
tanks	lb.	.17 -	—
B. P., 98%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.17½-	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14⅜-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks	lb.	.16⅜-	—
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms	lb.	.22 -	—
Stearate, dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots.	oz.	20.75 -	21.00
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	18.75 -	19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.	oz.	13.00 -	—
USP IX, bots	oz.	14.50 -	14.75
Goldenseal root, bls	lb.	7.85 -	8.00
powd., bxs	lb.	8.10 -	8.35
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Grains of paradise, bgs	lb.	.30 -	.37
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse.	lb.	.04½-	—
70-75%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.05 -	—
75-80%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.05½-	—
80-85%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.06 -	—
85-90%, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.07 -	—
90% and up, same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
Grease, house,[1,7] loose	lb.	.08¼-	—
White, choice, loose	lb.	.08⅞-	—
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).			
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	3.25 -	—
tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	3.75 -	—
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	.23 -	—
15%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25 -	—
20%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.25½-	—
21-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26 -	—
26-30%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.26½-	—
31-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.27½-	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.29 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30½-	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.33 -	—
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.06¾-	—
9-10%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.07½-	—
11-13%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08 -	—
14-16%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¼-	—
17-19%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08½-	—
20-21%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
22-23%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09 -	—
24-25%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¼-	—
26-27%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
28-29%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10 -	—
30-31%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.10½-	—
32-33%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
34-35%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
36-40%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.14 -	—
41-45%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17 -	—
46-50%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.17½-	—
51-55%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
56-60%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.18½-	—
61-65%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.19 -	—
70%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.20 -	—
71-75%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.21 -	—

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks.	lb.	.24 -	—
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works	lb.	3.00 -	—
tungstic, bbls., works	lb.	3.50 -	—
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works	lb.	.85 -	—
toner, bbls., works	lb.	4.00 -	5.00
Paris (see P).			
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.00 -	—
emerald, kgs	lb.	2.60 -	—
Verdigris (see V).			
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)			
Grindelia robusta, bls	lb.	.18 -	.19
Guaiac, resin, cs	lb.	.48 -	.49
Wood, bls	lb.	.05 -	.06
Guaiacol, liquid, fib. dms	lb.	1.75 -	2.01
Carbonate, dms	lb.	2.40 -	2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.57 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.58 -	.73½
Guarana, powd., cs	lb.	2.00 -	2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).			
Aloe (see A).			
Ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	1.20 -	1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.11½-	.12
white, sorts, 1, bgs	lb.	.28 -	.30
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin, artificial, cns	lb.	1.75 -	2.35
Siam, cs	lb.	3.00 -	3.50
Sumatra, cs	lb.	.52 -	1.00
Camphor (see C).			
Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse.	lb.	.55⅜-	—
31, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.21⅛-	—
32, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.16⅜-	—
33, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.14⅝-	—
34, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.09¼-	—
35, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15⅜-	—
36, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.12⅝-	—
37, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.18¾-	—
38, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.12¾-	—
39, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.10⅝-	—
40, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.08½-	—
41, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.11⅝-	—
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.15⅜-	—
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13⅛-	—
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¼-	—
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15⅜-	—
East India,[1] Batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10⅛-	—
unscraped, same basis.	lb.	.09 -	—
chips, same basis	lb.	.05⅜-	—
dust, same basis	lb.	.05½-	—

Gum, copal, Momboyo, No. 1, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse.	lb.	.13⅛-	—
nubs and chips, same basis,	lb.	.05⅝-	—
black, bold, scraped, bgs.,	lb.	.12 -	—
unscraped	lb.	.07½-	—
nubs and chips, same basis.	lb.	.07¼-	—
pale, Hiro-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17⅜-	—
chips, same basis.	lb.	.11½-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.13⅝-	—
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.23⅜-	—
chips, same basis.	lb.	.11⅜-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.05½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.16¾-	—
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07⅜-	—
MA, same basis.	lb.	.08⅜-	—
MB, same basis.	lb.	.06½-	—
WS, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.11¾-	—
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13½-	—
dark, light, same basis.	lb.	.14½-	—
white, same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14 -	—
B, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
C, same basis.	lb.	.13⅜-	—
CBB, same basis.	lb.	.12 -	—
CNE, same basis.	lb.	.10 -	—
D, same basis.	lb.	.12⅜-	—
DBB, same basis.	lb.	.11 -	—
DK, same basis.	lb.	.09½-	—
DU, same basis.	lb.	.08⅞-	—

Gum, copal, Manila, loba, dust, same basis.	lb.	.07⅜-	—
WB, same basis.	lb.	.09¼-	—
WS, same basis.	lb.	.11¾-	—
Manila-Singapore[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.07⅜-	—
whse., entry point, c.l.	lb.	.08⅞-	—
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold and bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis.	lb.	.15 -	—
extra bold, sorts, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12¾-	—
pale chips, bold, same basis,	lb.	.13 -	—
nubs, WCB, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
seeds, dust, same basis.	lb.	.08¾-	—
SG, same basis.	lb.	.10½-	—
small chips, same basis.	lb.	.11¾-	—
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.23⅜-	—
mixed, same basis.	lb.	.17⅜-	—
chips, small, same basis.	lb.	.12⅜-	—
cuttings of split, same basis,	lb.	.19½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.18 -	—
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ½c. to ½c. higher.			
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cns., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.35¾-	—
A/C, same basis.	lb.	.31¼-	—
A/D, same basis.	lb.	.28⅝-	—
A/E, same basis.	lb.	.25⅞-	—
B, same basis.	lb.	.34⅜-	—
C, same basis.	lb.	.28⅝-	—
D, same basis.	lb.	.25⅞-	—
E, same basis.	lb.	.18¾-	—
F, same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.13⅜-	—

Gum, dammar, Singapore,[1] No. 1, c.s., c.l.	lb.	.30¾-	—
2, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.25 -	—
3, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.12⅜-	—
chips, cs., same basis.	lb.	.23½-	—
dust, bgs., same basis.	lb.	.13 -	—
seeds, cs., same basis.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices ¾c. to ½c. higher.			
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or whse. entry port.	lb.	.09½-	.09¾
Ester, gum-rosin, type[1,4] dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.1185-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., etc.	lb.	.1210-	—
other points, same basis.	lb.	.1285-	—
wood rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.095 -	—
Euphorbium, cs	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Galbanum, cs	lb.	1.60 -	1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs	lb.	No stocks	
powd., bbls	lb.	No stocks	
Ghatti, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.40
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).			
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.	lb.	.18 -	.46
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.18 -	—
80%, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
dust, same basis.	lb.	.12½-	—
nubs, same basis.	lb.	.24 -	—
No. 1, extra, same basis.	lb.	.34 -	—
superior, same basis.	lb.	.31 -	—

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Gum, kauri, No. 2, extra, same basis	lb.	.30 - —
superior, same basis	lb.	.27½- —
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.23 - —
x, same basis	lb.	.36 - —
2x, same basis	lb.	.49 - —
3x, same basis	lb.	.77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis	lb.	.35 - —
bold, same basis	lb.	.40 - —
bright, same basis	lb.	.18 - —
chips, same basis	lb.	.32 - —
dark, same basis	lb.	.18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis	lb.	.20¾- —
extra, same basis	lb.	.25½- —
dust, pale, same basis	lb.	.39¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis	lb.	.45 - —
No. 2, same basis	lb.	.31 - —
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.30 - —
superior No. 1, same basis	lb.	.41 - —
No. 2, same basis	lb.	.31 - —
No. 3, same basis	lb.	.22 - —
3x, same basis	lb.	.65¾- —
4x, same basis	lb.	.66 - —
5x, same basis	lb.	1.60 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.		
Locust bean, powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Mastic, cs.	lb.	5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.50 - .55
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.11½- .13
tears, cs.	lb.	.18 - .30
Opium (see O).		
Red (see Gum, yacca).		
Rosin (see R).		
Sandarac,[1] casks.	lb.	.97½- .99½
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	3.80 - 3.90
No. 2, cs.	lb.	2.75 - 3.30
No. 3, cs.	lb.	2.16 - 2.60
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse.	lb.	.06 - —
powdered	lb.	.07¼- —

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	30.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00 - —
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald.	ton.	30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.	ton.	13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.	ton.	12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equal.	ton.	12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald.	ton.	8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald,	ton.	9.00 - —

Gypsum, terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y., works.	ton.	12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla., works,	ton.	12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.	lb.	2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.	lb.	.46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.	lb.	2.50 - 2.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	No stocks
tanks, works.	lb.	No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.16 - .17
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.21 - .22
Heptane,[1] 50°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal.		.12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 - —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½- —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 - —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	ga.l	.29 - .55
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanone).		
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.	lb.	.35 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 - —
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, c.l., Chicago.	unit-ton.	4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.	lb.	.56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.	lb.	No prices
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots.	oz.	20.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots.	bot.	1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).		
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works.	lb.	.30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾- .04
100 vols., chys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal.	lb.	.15½- .18½
Hyproquinone, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90 - .94
Hydroxycitrocellal, cns.	lb.	8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd.	lb.	4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	16.00 -20.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30

I

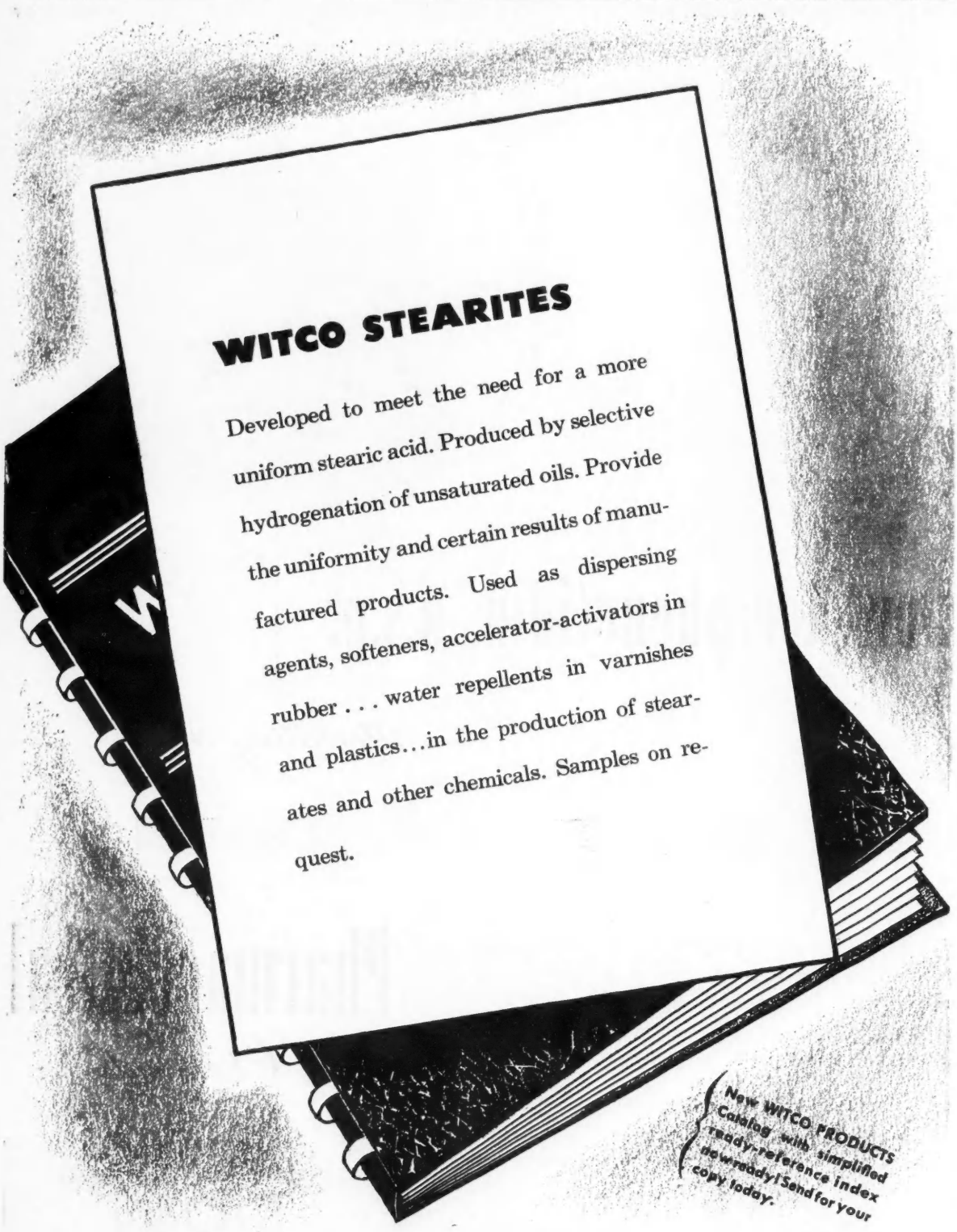
Icthammol, NF, bots.	lb.	2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).		
Indigo, nat., chests.	lb.	2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.	lb.	.16½- .19
powd., bbls.	lb.	.74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.	lb.	23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).		
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.	lb.	1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.28¾- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.	lb.	1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.	lb.	3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.	lb.	4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, dms.	lb.	5.50 - 6.75
Methyl, dms.	lb.	5.75 - 6.00
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	No prices
powd., bgs.	lb	No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.26 - .28
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.	lb.	.35 - .40
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls.	lb.	.50 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
50-lb. djns.	lb.	.18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.	lb.	.07 - .08½
solut., 42 be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald.	lb.	.06½- .06
djns., same basis.	lb.	.10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms.,	lb.	.70 - .75
powd., cns.	lb.	.84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls.	lb.	3.30 - 3.40
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.18 - 3.32
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.	lb.	.03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.	lb.	.83 - .85
powd., cns.	lb.	.52 - —
kgs.	lb.	.47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns.	lb.	.54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns.	lb.	.59 - .63
Reduced, 90%, kgs.	lb.	.65 - .75
Resinate,[4] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Cooperas, and Ferric sulphate).		
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.	lb.	.05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.10½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.	lb.	.33 - .38
scales, dms.	lb.	.49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.	lb.	.23½- —
dms., kgs.	lb.	.25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.	lb.	.85 - .90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.	lb.	No prices
Propionate, dms., works.	lb.	No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.	lb.	4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.	lb.	.45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.22 - —
tanks, works.	lb.	.20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis.	lb.	.10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).		
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works.	lb.	.35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.32 - .33
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.38 - .39
Resin, lump, cns.	lb.	5.85 - —
powd., bxs.	lb.	5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.	lb.	.45 - .70
Juniper tar, USP, dms.	lb.	.75 - 1.15

K

Kamala, cns.	lb.	.45 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).		
Kava kava root, bls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 41-44 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.050 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.04½- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks,	gal.	.04⅝- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.05 - .0606
46 w.w., tanks.	gal.	.0575-.05875
San Francisco, tanks.	gal.	.11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .10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L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref. trcs.....lb. .15 22½ - —
prime steam, trcs.....lb. .14 ⅜ - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .23½ - .24
Greek, bls. .....lb. No stocks.
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .15½ - .16
Turkish, futures, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .75 - .80
ordinary, bls. .....lb. .60 - .65
select, bls. .....lb. .90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½ - —
cryst., bbls. .....lb. .12½ - —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼ - —
Arsenite,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l..lb. .11½ - .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½ - .22½
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - .23
standard, paste, cns, c.l..lb. .05¾ - .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½ - .20½
1-lb ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .23
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½ - .23½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
¼-lb. ctns., l.c.l.....lb. .21½ - .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½ - —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾ - —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, bots.....lb. 2.80 - —
jars .....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½ - —
Metal,[1,6] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks.
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb...lb. .14¼ - .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½ - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb. .23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼ - —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¾ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½ - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .10¾ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½ - —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .14 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½ - —
other points.....lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½ - —
other points.....lb. .09¾ - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10¾ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾ - —
other points.....lb. .10¼ - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾ - —
other points.....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½ - —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10½ - —
Resinate,[4] precip., 23.3% Pb., dms..lb. .17½ - —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730 - .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¼ - —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .33
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.....lb. .06¼ - —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½ - —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11½ - —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾ - —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½ - —
dlvd. other points...lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc...lb. .08¾ - —
other points.....lb. .08½ - —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½ - —
other points.....lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½ - —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .13¼ - .13¾
dealers, kgs.....lb. .11¼ - .11½
painters, kgs.....lb. .12¼ - .12½
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½ - .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40¾ - .59
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½ - .45
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls. .....lb. .60 - .88
Root, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powder, bbls. .....lb. .18 - .20
Russian, bls. .....lb. .12 - .18
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Turkish, bls. .....lb. .12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa. .....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton. 7.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. .....ton. 9.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. .....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton. 6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark. .....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. .....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala. .....ton. 6.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ....ton. 7.65 - —
Riverton, Va. .....ton. 7.65 - —
Rockland, Maine....ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 6.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc. ....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.50 - —
York, Pa. .....ton. 7.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. .....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, Cedar Hollow, Pa..ton. 10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 9.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. .....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. .....ton. 10.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn. .....ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.65 - —
Manistique, Mich.....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala. .....ton. 9.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak...ton. 12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. .....ton. 9.15 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio .....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 10.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. .....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams., Mass..ton. 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. .....ton. 10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ....ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa. .....ton. 10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls., lb. .90 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton. 45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton. 43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾ - —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .08¾ - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼ - —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .08½ - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¼ - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾ - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09½ - —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works. ..lb. 1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70

710 OIL ...a Highly VERSATILE Oil

710 OIL

710 OIL permits great flexibility in processing because of its uniformity both as to quality and kettle properties, as well as its good compatibility with resins and solvents.

710 OIL bodies rapidly over a wide temperature range. This rapid bodying is retained with most varnish resins from short to long oil lengths.

710 OIL varnish cooks are readily controlled. Thus chances of over-bodying or "monkeying" are greatly reduced or nonexistent.

710 OIL varnishes do not tend to afterbody to any great degree, even though cooked at high temperatures.

710 OIL, for these reasons, reduces difficulties in processing and aids in producing uniform products.

710 OIL produces excellent, fast-drying varnishes for a variety of uses. These include exterior, spar, rubbing and mixing varnishes, as well as varnishes for pigmented products, especially tinted ones.

710 OIL, because it can meet so many conditions and requirements, offers the further advantage of reducing the necessity for stocking a large number of special oils.

* * *

Our technical staff will be glad to furnish you any further information about 710 OIL, supply you test samples and consult with you on beneficial uses in your formulations.

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Lithium citrate, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 2.45 - 2.66
Hydroxide, jars. lb. 1.25 - 1.46
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.20 - —
jars lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works. lb. .50 - —
Lithopone,[1,4] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons). lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .04½ - —
bbls., c.l. lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾ - —
Titanated,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .0560 - —
smaller lots. lb. .0585 - —
bbls., c.l. lb. .0585 - —
smaller lots. lb. .0610 - —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l. ex. whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .65 - .66
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks. oz. 25.50 - 38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15½ - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .25½ - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .21½ - —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .39½ - .44½
Lovage, American (ligusticum actae folium), root, bls. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, 1944 crop, tin. lb. 12.75 - 13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.50

M

Mace,[1,7] Amboyna, cs. lb. .77 Nom.
Banda, cs. lb. .98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs. lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs. lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bgs. lb. .55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls. lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms. lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works. lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1. lb. .07¼ - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. lb. .08½ - —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. lb. .09¾ - —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1. lb. .08½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. lb. .09½ - —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1. lb. .10¾ - —

Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones, Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works. ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 39.00 - 42.00
Fluoride, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesia peroxide, 15%, dms., works. lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls. lb. .08 - .09
Stearate, ctns. lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts. lb. .37 - —
smaller lots. lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif. ton. 58.75 - —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash. ton. 22.00 - 32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. No stocks
blue, futures, bls. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Leaves, bls. lb. .43 - .44
Manaca root, bls. lb. .23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms. lb. .25½ - —
Arsenate,[6] bgs. lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls. lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls. lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works. ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 77.00 - 82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works. ton. 74.00 - —
smaller lots, works. ton. 77.00 - 82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works. ton. 71.75 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 74.75 - 79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 70.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots. lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs. lb. 3.27 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.70 - —
jars lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms. lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate,[6] 6% Mn, dms. gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls. lb. .09 - .10
precip., dms. lb. .14½ - .15
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs. lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East. ton. 59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balto. or Cincinnati. ton. 68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs. lb. .05 - .05
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms. lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark,[1,6] E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports. ton. 67.50 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. No stocks
small, cs. lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l, bbls., works. lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works. lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast. lb. .36 - .37
Chilean, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
synthetic, tech., cns. lb. No prices
USP, laevo, cns. lb. No prices
racemic, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.90
Menthyl salicylate, tins. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs. lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails. lb. 1.30 - —
50%, pails. lb. 1.88 - 1.90
Mercury bichromate[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] dms. lb. 2.59 - 2.61
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd. lb. 3.86 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs. lb. 4.38 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms. lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] dms. lb. 1.68 - 1.70
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in., pkg. 15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs. lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1,3,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R., gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis. gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. 31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½ - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld. gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld. gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0750 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .0875 - .097
smaller cont., dlvd. lb. .1475 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1150 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .0875 - .097
smaller cont., dlvd. lb. .1875 - —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .10½ - .12
W. of Miss. lb. .11½ - .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. lb. .12 - .13
tanks, E. of Miss. lb. .09½ - —
W. of Miss. lb. .10½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07½ - .11
W. of Miss. lb. .08½ - .10½
tanks, E. of Miss. lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss. lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .30½ - —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis. gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms, c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis. gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis. gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis. gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis. gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis. gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis. gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis. gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis. gal. .64½ - —

Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

BENZYL BENZOATE
DDT (Government Specifications)
ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE (All Grades)
TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE
p-AMINO HIPPURIC ACID

MONTROSE *Chemical Company*
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.51 -	—
Zone 2	gal.	.52 -	—
Zone 3	gal.	.53½-	—
Zone 4	gal.	.54½-	—
l.c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.54½-	—
Zone 2	gal.	.57 -	—
Zone 3	gal.	.58 -	—
Zone 4	gal.	.59½-	—
tanks, Zone 1	gal.	.42 -	—
Zone 2	gal.	.44½-	—
Zone 3	gal.	.45½-	—
Zone 4	gal.	.45½-	—

Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).			
Anthranilate, bots, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	2.20 -	2.50
25-lb. lots	lb.	2.35 -	2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns	lb.	.55 -	1.00
Bromide, cns	lb.	.75 -	.80
cyls.	lb.	.65 -	.75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders	lb.	.32 -	—
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.36 -	—
Methyl chloride, refrig., cyl., 50 to 400 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers	lb.	.36 -	—
service men and consumers	lb.	.40 -	—
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers	lb.	.31 -	—
service men and consumers	lb.	.36 -	.40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns	lb.	1.50 -	4.00
Formate, dms	lb.	.89 -	—
Iodide, bots	lb.	4.00 -	4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	No stocks	
Oleate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35 -	—
Salicylate,[1] dms., 500 lbs	lb.	.35 -	—
25-50 lbs	lb.	.37 -	.38
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works	lb.	.30 -	.33
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	.60 -	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.65 -	.70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld.	lb.	.53 -	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.58 -	.63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	.23 -	—
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	No stocks	
Methylene blue, USP, kgs. 100 lbs.		2.00 -	2.15
cns., 5 lbs	lb.	2.35 -	—
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks.	lb.	.18 -	.28
solvent, dms., works	lb.	.12 -	.16
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.08 -	—
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10½-	—
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
1 and 5-gal. cont., works	lb.	.20½-	.22½
tanks, works	lb.	.15 -	—
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	48.50 -	—
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-32.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	35.50	-37.50
30-51 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-32.50
l.c.l, works	ton.	35.00	-37.50
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-32.50
l.c.l., works	ton.	35.00	-37.50
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	37.50	-40.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	41.50	-43.00
graphite, bulk, Pa., mines	ton.	80.00	- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.04¼-	—
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.04¾-	—
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.04 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse, or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.04½-	—
Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05½-	—
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.04¾-	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05¼-	—
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb	.05½-	—
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.06½-	—

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls.	lb.	.14 -	.14½
Zone B	lb.	.13½-	.14
spray, bulk, Zone A	lb.	.14½-	—
Zone B	lb.	.14¾-	—
whole, roller, bbls	lb.	.29 -	.32
spray, bbls	lb.	.30 -	.34½

Skimmed milk powder zones are:—B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.; A, all other States.

Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26¾-	.27⅛

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).

Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1.	gal.	.18 -	—
Area 2	gal.	.18½-	—
Area 3	ton.	26.00 -	—
Area 4	ton.	29.00 -	—
tanks, Area 5	ton.	34.60 -	—

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).

Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd.	lb.	2.60 -	3.00
Trioxide,[5] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content.	lb.	.95 -	—
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content.	lb.	.80 -	—
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%.	lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.	lb.	.64 -	—
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%.	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.	lb.	.35 -	—
Monomethylamine, dms	lb.	.65 -	—
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms.	lb.	2.40 -	2.90

Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).

Morphine, bots., 5 ozs	oz.	11.10 -	—
cns., 25 ozs	oz.	10.90 -	—
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs	oz.	9.00 -	—
cns., 25 ozs	oz.	8.80 -	—
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs	oz.	8.95 -	—
cns., 25 ozs	ob.	8.75 -	—
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 -	—
cns., 25 ozs	oz.	8.80 -	—
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs	oz.	9.00 -	—
cns., 25 ozs	oz.	8.80 -	—
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.67 -	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.75 -	—
Mullein leaves, cns	lb.	.12 -	.13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.	oz.	No stocks	
25 lbs	lb.	4.10 -	9.10
5 lbs	lb.	4.25 -	9.45
ketones, cns., 100 lbs. or more,	lb.	4.15 -	9.25
25 lbs	lb.	4.25 -	9.35
5 lbs	lb.	4.40 -	9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.40 -	2.00
25 lbs	lb.	1.50 -	2.60
5 lbs	lb.	1.65 -	2.90
Muskroot, bls	lb.	2.25 -	2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs.,	lb.	.16½-	.17
yellow, bgs	lb.	.18	Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs	lb	.07¼-	.07¾
oriental, bgs	lb.	.0625-	.0680
yellow, bgs	lb.	.14½-	.15
Washington, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Myrobalans,[1] whole, J1, U. S. ports, ex dock.	ton.	54.00 -	—
J2, same basis	ton.	47.00 -	—

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene,[2] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.03 -	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.031 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0275-	—
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0325-	—
bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0335-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03 -	—
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works.	lb.	.08 -	—
50-lb. cs., same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—
1-lb. pkgs., same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
Neocinchophen, USP, dms	lb.	7.00 -	7.10
Nephenlinesyenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	12.00 -	—
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	15.50 -	—

Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton higher than bulk.

Neroline, crys., cns	lb.	1.70 -	2.00

Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).

Nickel,[6,8] carbonate, bbls	lb.	.36 -	.36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls	lb.	.18 -	.20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms	lb.	No stocks	
Oxide,[6,8] black, bbls	lb.	.35 -	.38
Salt,[6,8] bbls	lb.	.13 -	.13½
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed			
over 96 lbs.	lb.	.8660-	—
tins, 10 lbs	lb.	1.015 -	—
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms	kilo.	13.25 -	13.55
Niketamide, bots., cbys	lb.	12.00	-17.00
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	16.00 -	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l.,	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09 -	—
tanks	lb.	.07 -	—
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble,[4] ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight.	lb.	.28 -	—
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis,	lb.	.27 -	—
ester-soluble,[4] ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight.	lb.	.26 -	—
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight,	lb.	.25 -	—

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Thermoils

THE AMERICAN MADE OILS WHICH COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH TUNG OIL IN PAINT MANUFACTURE

CHECK THESE FACTS...KNOW FOR YOURSELF WHY THERMOIL IS BEING USED TODAY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AS A REPLACEMENT FOR TUNG OIL

1. **THERMOILS** produce hard, fast drying and tack-free films.
2. **THERMOILS** are 100% oil with no chemical additivies.
3. **THERMOILS** are manufactured from domestic oils and are immediately available.
4. **THERMOIL** films are non-after-yellowing and have excellent water resistance.
5. **THERMOILS** are fast-bodying which shortens cooking time.
6. **THERMOILS** are neutral and produce excellent aluminum vehicles.
7. **THERMOILS** maintain uniform high quality through precision instrument control.
8. The drying power of TWO gallons of natural oil is concentrated into ONE gallon of **THERMOIL.**

VEGETABLE OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.

WILMINGTON, CALIFORNIA

Producers of coconut oil, soybean oil, mustard oil, and other vegetable oils for edible and industrial uses.

REFINED OILS HYDROGENATED OILS WINTERIZED OILS
FLAKED OILS POLYMERIZED OILS OXIDIZED OILS

Phone, write or wire the agent nearest you representing Vegetable Oil Products Company:

THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Memphis, Houston, Dallas and Denver
R. J. ROESLING & CO. ..... San Francisco
MARTIN, HOYT & MILNE ..... Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle
M. R. MATTESON ..... Detroit
C. M. DURBIN CO. ..... Cincinnati
G. A. WHARRY & CO., Inc. ..... New York & Philadelphia
THE A. G. WATT CO. ..... Cleveland

Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut.,[6] tanks....ton N.10 8.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] Hopewell, Va., bulk, works, unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[8] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Nutmegs,[1,7] West Indian, No. 1, futures..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .13½- .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial, grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.C., bots.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
Sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Angelica root, bots.....lb. 125.00 - 140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 10.00 -10.25
Italian, cns.....lb. 10.00 -11.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. No stocks
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.....lb. 22.00 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 12.00 -12.75
rectified, cns.....lb. 14.00 -15.00
Capsicum (see Capaicum, oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 15.75 - 16.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb. 17.50 -18.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,7] blown, ret. dms., c.l., lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., cl.....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. 16.90 - —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3 tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
lc.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- .12¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13½
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¾- .14
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.65 - —
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .85 - .90
Celery, bots.....lb. 17.25 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb. 32.00 -45.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0835- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tanks .....gal. .82 - .83
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Coriander, bots.....lb. 23.50 -35.00
Corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,7] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12½- .13½
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07⅝- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .03⅝- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms.....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. 10.00 -10.25
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Dillweed, dms.....lb. 4.30 - 4.40
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Fishliver,[1,8] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 16.00 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 16.50 -17.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 17.50 -17.75
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Oil, grease, Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089- —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns.lb. 16.00 -17.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
tech., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless, bots.....lb. 55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns.....lb. 12.50 13.50
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l...lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tanks .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .1400- .1550
tanks .....lb. .1320- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, extax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-800 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. 07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks, gal. .14½- .18
Oil, lubricating, at refinery, Group 3, neutral, 200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .15 - .17
600-650, steam refd., tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0890- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l...lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Seed,[7] exp., dms., extra...lb. .14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls., c.l..gal. 1.85 - 1.90
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - 1.65
pure, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb. 200.00 -325.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l...lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l.....lb. .24½- .25
Oleo,[1,7] extra, dms., Chicago.lb .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3⅝-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.30 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), 2ms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Oil, orange, sweet, dist., cs..lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. No stocks
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y..lb. .0835 Nom.
Paraffin,[1,4] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .08¾- .08½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .08 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 20.00 Nom.
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12⅞- .13⅛
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .1573- .1575
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. No prices
import, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms..lb. 6.75 - 7.00
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.10 - 7.35
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Pine,[1] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —

★ FLORANOL

A single chemical used in compounding Rose Odors. Blends with or replaces Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol.

Samples on Request.

★ CYCLAMAL

The Accepted Basis for Floral Perfumes

(Lily of the Valley, Lilac, etc.)

A single chemical having properties most desired by perfumers.

Great Strength

(5 times stronger than Hydroxy Citronellal with which it blends well.) Result: Economy.

PERSISTENT IN ODOR — FREEDOM FROM DISCOLORATION
FREEDOM FROM IRRITATION — CYCLAMAL IS OF 100% PURITY

Manufactured in the U.S.A.

★ AMERICAN DISTILLED OILS

bring you the

Fragrance of the Pine Forest

PURE OILS DISTILLED ESPECIALLY FOR US

Exceptionally Fine Quality

Oil of Spruce — **Oil of Balsam Fir American**
Oil of Cedar Leaf American Pure — **Oil of Pine Needles American**

They come to you as they come from the still in the state of absolute purity. Samples will convince you of the added value to be had from these Pure Quality Oils.

★ ALDEHYDES

ALDEHYDE C-8 **ALDEHYDE C-10** **ALDEHYDE 12-M**
ALDEHYDE C-16 **ALDEHYDE C-18**

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 — 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmont, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.34 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,7] bulk, New Orleans, lb. .1156½- —
Red,[1,7] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies...lb. .13¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14¼- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13⅝- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .13½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double distilled, ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .15⅞- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16⅜- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16⅜- —
special non-ret. dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16⅝- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17⅝- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .17½- —

Red oil prices for ton lots are ½ cent per pound higher, and 1 cent higher for less than ton lots.

Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.. lb. 1.25 - 1.60

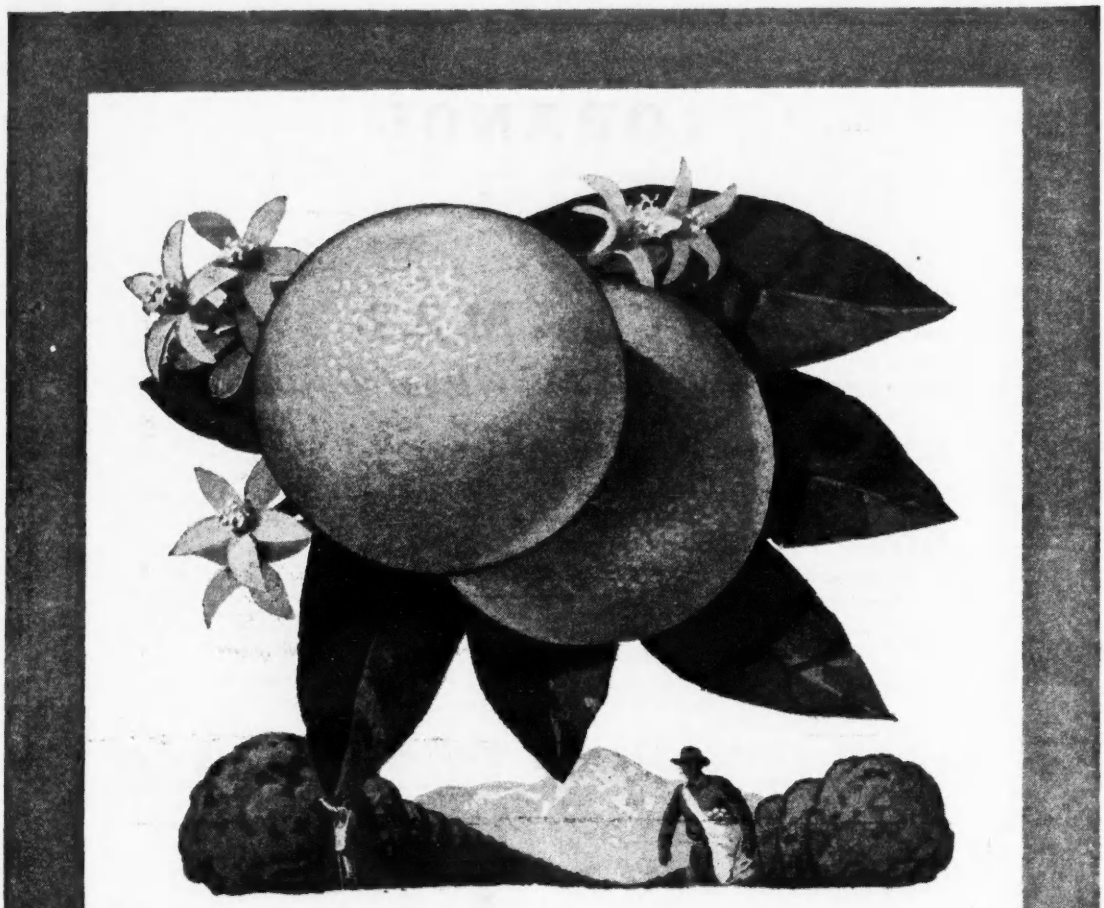
Oil, rosin, 1st rectified, dms.gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots...lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. .71 - 1.00
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports, lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - 18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dms....lb. .1296-.1335
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500-.1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .05½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1380-.1400
tanks .....lb. .1340-.1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.90 - 4.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms...lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34

Oil, sunflower,[6] imp., refined, tanks..lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall,[1,7] crude, dms., c.l., works, ton.53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 - 63.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Tar, pine, crude, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 2.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Tung,[1,7] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41
tanks .....lb. .38⅜- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb.30.00 -32.00
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
Winter bleached, dms....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .31 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .34 - .38
65-75 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .32 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .35 - .39

Oil, white, mineral, USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .37 - .41
95/105 vis., dms., c.l....gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .39 - .43
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .47
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .42 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .45 - .49
175/185 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47 - .51
200/210 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .47 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .50 - .54
320/330 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
65, 70 and 85 vis., ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco, gal. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .49½- —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco...gal. .60½- —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms., San Francisco..gal. .72 - —
smaller lots, same basis, gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb.10.00 -10.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dms., Chicago..lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots, lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin, toner[1].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[1,8] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian[1] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .12⅝- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
other points.....lb. .12½- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs., lb. 13½- .14
sweet, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .08½- .09
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09¼
Orris root, African, bls.....lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .90 - .95
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Verona, bls.....lb. No stocks
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[2,6] 30.4° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - .18½
29.0° C. min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dms.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns., lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .23 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs..lb. .40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.....lb. 30½- .31
Portuguese, bgs.....lb. .38 - .43½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46¼
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., whs..lb. .26½- .28
Paracresol,[6] bbls., works.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene,[4] dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0810- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery.lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher



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Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.21	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.22	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks.	lb.	.12	—
10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
USP, cbys., cns.	lb.	.35	.45
Paranitroaniln, kgs., works	lb.	.43	.45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks.	lb.	.15	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs.	lb.	.35	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	2.00	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48	—
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20	.27
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	.28
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.16	.20
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.34	.35
Pectin, bbls.	lb.	1.25	—
Penicillin, ampules, per 100,000 units		.59	.95
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20	.25
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75	—
smaller containers	lb.	1.00	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Pentane, 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.11	—
l.c.l., dms., Group 3	gal.	.19	—
industrial grade, tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½	.07½
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.10	—
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.1050	—
4 to 24 bgs.	lb.	.1100	—
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop., bgs.	lb.	.34½	.35
sports, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.46	Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
longs, old crop, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Chillies, bgs.	lb.	.22½	.46
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs.	lb.	.1295	Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls.	lb.	.70	75
imported, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0782-	.080
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0832-	.085
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0882-	.090
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0876-	.090
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis	lb.	.0832-	.085
Zone 2, same basis	lb.	.0882-	.090
Zone 3, same basis	lb.	.0932-	.095
Zone 4, same basis	lb.	.0926-	.095

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25	1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
extra amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½	—
cream, c.l., dms.	lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼	—
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07	—
snow, dms. c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	—
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93	1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37	—
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32	1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.85	1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85	1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31	3.00
Texas, Gulf coast	bbl.	1.06	1.86
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01	1.23
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10	1.22
West	bbl.	.70	1.72
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	—
30°-60°C., dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	—
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., dlvd., E.	gal.	.55	—
dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.16	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.29	—
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 1.	gal.	.04	—
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½	—
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks	gal.	.052	—
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10	—
light	bbl.	1.20	—
diesel	gal.	.04	—
stove dist.	gal.	.05	—
Group 3, No. 3.	gal.	.08½	—
No. 5	bbl.	.85	—
No. 6	bbl.	.80	.85
Kansas, No. 3	bbl.	.85	.90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03⅝	—
No. 6	bbl.	.90	—
No. 14-16	bbl.	.97	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.07	.07⅝
No. 2	gal.	.07	.0805
No. 3	gal.	.06⅞	.07⅝
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07	.07⅝
bunker C, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	1.75	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.55	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.595	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.45	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.43	—
New Haven, Conn.	bbl.	1.57	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.55	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.515	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.55	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.60	—
Portsmouth, N. H.	bbl.	1.60	—
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.32	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.55	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.445	—
Wilmington, N. C.	bbl.	1.47	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p. tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.11	—
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	—
San Francisco.	gal.	.11½	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12	—
Petroleum, lacquer, diluent, East coast, N.J., N.Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11½	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07⅞	—
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅜	—
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10¼	—
198-200 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼	—
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10½	—
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09	—
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.10	—
Group 3, tanks, refinery.	gal.	.06½	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.135	—
Boston	gal.	.12	—
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1430	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11	—
Chicago	gal.	.1150	—
Detroit	gal.	.1380	—
Hartford	gal.	.1430	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1280	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1240	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1220	—
Newark	gal.	.11	—
New York.	gal.	.11	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.125	—
Providence	gal.	.13	—
Rochester	gal.	.1320	—
St. Louis.	gal.	.1370	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.135	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.11	—
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco.	gal.	.12	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks, refinery,	gal.	.07½	—
Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, tankwagon, Newark.	gal.	.12	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380	—
Detroit	gal.	.15	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	—
New York.	gal.	.12	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	—
St. Louis.	gal.	.1470	—
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J.	gal.	.21½	—
No. 2, tanks, over 90% arom., same basis.	gal.	.21½	—
No. 3, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.22½	—
No. 8, tanks, same basis.	gal.	.228	—
No. 30, tanks, Kingsland, N.J., frt. alld.	gal.	.223	—
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.13½	—
V.M.&P. at refinery, California, 46.5 254 i.p.b., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo.	gal.	.11	—
Richmond	gal.	.11½	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12	—
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.	gal.	.10	—
San Francisco.	gal.	.10½	—
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks.	lb.	.07⅛	—
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06½	—
tankwagon, Boston.	gal.	.13	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380	—
Detroit	gal.	.15	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520	—
Newark (200 gals.)	gal.	.125	—
New York.	gal.	.12	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½	—
St. Louis.	gal.	.1470	—
Petroleum solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco.	gal.	.25½	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11	—
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.07¼	.07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.11	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. tanks.	gal.	.10	—
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06⅝	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks.	gal.	.07¼	.07½
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13	—
Boston	gal.	.12	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420	—
Newark	gal.	.11	—
New York	gal.	.11	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½	—
St. Louis.	gal.	.1370	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14	—
Sulphonates,[8] 63% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09⅞	.10⅜
tanks, works.	lb.	.09¼	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09⅝	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07⅞	.10⅜
tanks, works.	lb.	.09⅛	—
Xylol solvent (see Xylol petroleum solvent).			
Phenobarbital, cns.	lb.	3.60	3.70
dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	3.50	—
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	10	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10¾	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	09	—

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Phenol, 82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾ - .10¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½ - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾ - .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½ - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼ - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09½ - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.85 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.87 - .92
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.80 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.49 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, solut., 50%, bots.	lb.	2.45 - 3.00
100%, bots.	lb.	4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.,	lb.	5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works,	lb.	7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.	long ton.	2.20 - —
70%-68%, same basis	long ton.	2.60 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	3.20 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	5.20 - —
entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.15 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.35 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	3.70 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., same basis	long ton.	5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis	long ton.	5.60 - —
refinery, ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	4.75 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	4.95 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.05 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.30 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.80 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.	lb.	.40 - .44
tins, export	lb.	.55 - —
yellow, cns.	lb.	.23 - .25
dms., c.l.	lb.	.14½ - —
Oxychloride,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.10½ - —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.12½ - .15
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.	lb.	.38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.10½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.12½ - .15
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.35 - .40
kgs., works	lb.	.45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).		
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis.	oz.	3.75 - 5.10
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	3.65 - 5.00
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.22½ - .23
Pinetar,[4] retort, dms. incl. c.l., works.	gal.	.31 - —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl.	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.27 - —
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.	lb.	.03½ - —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.04 - .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.32 - —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.33 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.34 - .36
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.		
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Domestic, blue, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
South American, bgs.	lb.	.68 - .70
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .30
cns.	lb.	.31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns.	lb.	.13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.19 - .21
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼ - .10¾
Potash bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.		
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms.	lb.	.25 - —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.26 - —
Carbonate, cal., bbls., c.l., wks.	lb.	.06½ - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾ - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾ - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.	lbs.	.19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.31 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.68½ - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.56 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.68½ - —
tanks works	100 lbs.	8.06 - —
solid, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.56 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.93½ - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¼ - .07½
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03½ - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.03¾ - .03½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¾ - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06¼ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½ - .06¾
Potash, chromate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.24 - .28
Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.09¾ - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.,	lb.	.33½ - .33¾
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys.	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50 - —
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.	lb.	1.44 - 1.46
dms.	lb.	1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt,[4] 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.	lb.	.19 - .21
powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports	unit-ton.	.53½ - —
granular, 50-52% K_2O	unit-ton.	.53½ - —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).		
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.37 - .50
tech. fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .31
Perchlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.09¾ - .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks.	lb.	.19¾ - .20¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.20½ - .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.	lb.	.50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.	lb.	.16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	200.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks.	100 lbs.	4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works,	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.	lb.	.14 - .20
powd., bbls.	lb.	.15 - .21
tech., dom., bulk,[4] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.	ton.	36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.	lb.	.70 - .78
Thiocyanate, bbls.	lb.	.62 - .65
kgs.	lb.	.70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works.	oz.	14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[4] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports	ton.	26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.23 - .25
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.63 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.75 - —
smaller lots	lb.	4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.03¾ - —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½ - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½ - —
Psyllium seed (see Flaseed).		
Pulsatilla, bls.	lb.	.65 - .66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots,	lb.	.03¾ - —
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾ - .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾ - —
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾ - .04¼
Chi., ton lots	lb.	.04½ - —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb higher.		
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Purple lake (see Red).		
Putty, com'l, dms.	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works.	lb.	9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works.	gal.	7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works.	gal.	16.65 - —
Flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works.	lb.	.31½ - —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works.	lb.	.33¾ - —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	gal.	1.55 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis,	lb.	.45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports,	long ton.	8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).		
Pyronate, dms., works	gal.	.75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.		
Pyroxylin, transparent, c.s., works,	lb.	.19 - —
black, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
China, white ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.17 - —
dense, white, cs., works.	lb.	.17 - —
gray, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks.	lb.	.14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works,	lb.	.17 - —
transparent, cs., works	lb.	.19 - —
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.	lb.	.14 - —
white, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.	lb.	.08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account	lb.	.05¾- .06¾
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼- .06¾
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works	lb.	.04575- .0595
tanks, works	lb.	.04075- —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.089 - —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.0915- —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.11 - .18
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.10 - —
No. 2	lb.	.09½- —
No. 3	lb.	.09 - —
solid, bxs.	lb.	.18½- —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net).	flask.	91.00 -96.00
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	No stocks
powd., precip., cns.	oz.	No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	No stocks
Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns.	oz.	No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.	lb.	.65 - —
paste, dms.	lb.	.52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.	lb.	1.60 - 1.65
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies.	lb.	1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.30 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.		
Selenide, dark, bbls., works,	lb.	2.50 - —
light, same basis.	lb.	2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).		
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	4.60 - —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).		
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).		
Eosin toner, bbls., works.	lb.	1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.	lb.	.85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.09¾- —
imp., English, all shades.	lb.	.12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.	lb.	.09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis.	lb.	.08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.085 - .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks.	lb.	1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works.	lb.	.90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works.	lb.	.60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.	lb.	.20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works.	lb.	.25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works.	lb.	1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25%, kgs., works.	lb.	.40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.	lb.	1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.		
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works.	lb.	2.60 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.	lb.	.02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).		
Para[2] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works.	lb.	.70 - —
Persian (see Orange).		
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).		
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works.	lb.	4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.	lb.	1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works.	lb.	.55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls.	lb.	.04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works.	lb.	1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works.	lb.	3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.	lb.	.14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.	lb.	.11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks.	lb.	.0220- —
10%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0245- —
15%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0265- —
20%, bbls., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03 - —
30%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0360- —
40%, bbls., works.	lb.	.04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.	lb.	.35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.64 - .74
USP, cryst., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	.35 - .36
powd., bbls.	lb.	.40 - .41
Riboflavin, bots.	kilo.	200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.43¼- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42¼- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, futures, bls.	lb.	.57 - .60
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum,[3,6,7]—		
B, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.68 - —
D, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.75 - —
E, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.28 - —
F, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.38 - —
G, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.42 - —
H, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44 - —
I, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.44 - —
K, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.48 - —
M, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.50 - —
N, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.66 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.91 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.18 - —
X, dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.18 - —
Wood,[1,6,7] B (resin), dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1,6] bbls., works.	lb.	10.90 -13.50
extract, liq., dms., works.	per unit.	1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).		
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	23.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.	ton.	37.50 - —
Rue, bls.	lb.	.70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.32 Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.	lb.	1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	1.20 - 1.30
Persian, tins.	lb.	48.00 - —
Spanish, NF, tins.	lb.	37.00 -38.00
Safrol, cns.	lb.	1.10 - 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast.	lb.	.30 - .31
Cyprus, good, bls.	lb.	.17½- .18
fair, bls.	lb.	.15 - .15½
Palestine, bls.	lb.	.16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.17 - .17½
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls.	lb.	.71 - .72
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	No stocks
Saligenin, dms.	lb.	15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.90 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	.92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.		
Washington, bls., futures, source	lb.	.70 - .71
Salt rock, bgs, c.l.	ton.	14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.	ton.	17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l.	ton.	15.70 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	19.60 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.	ton.	15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).		
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots.	100 lbs.	8.20 - —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	8.35 - 8.60
Saltpeter, dbl., ref., powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.	100 lbs.	9.20 - —
smaller lots.	100 lbs.	9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz.	3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.	kilo.	190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.	lb.	1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.	lb.	1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.	lb.	.35 - .37
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.57 - .58
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
select, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Savory, Calif., bls.	lb.	.75 - .76
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.22 - .23
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb.	1.30 - —
powd., cns.	lb.	1.35 - —
Root, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb.	.46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment.	lb.	.33¾- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't.	lb.	.34¼- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots.	lb.	1.85 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.	lb.	1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.	lb.	1.75 - 1.80
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls.	lb.	.19 - .22
siftings, bgs.	lb.	.18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.17 - .17½
2, bls.	lb.	.15 - .15½
3, bls.	lb.	.14 - .15
powd., bbls., bgs.	lb.	.15 - .17
Pods, bls.	lb.	.09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	1.50 - 1.60
Shellac,[1] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.42½- —
Boston	lb.	.43½- —
Chicago	lb.	.44 - —
Pacific coast	lb.	.46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.	lb.	.48½- —
Boston	lb.	.49¼- —
Chicago	lb.	.50 - —
Pacific coast	lb.	.52 - —

Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.

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"TI-PURE" R-610 for tinted exterior paints

DU PONT

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING ...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

DU PONT RUTILE TITANIUM DIOXIDE "TI-PURE" R

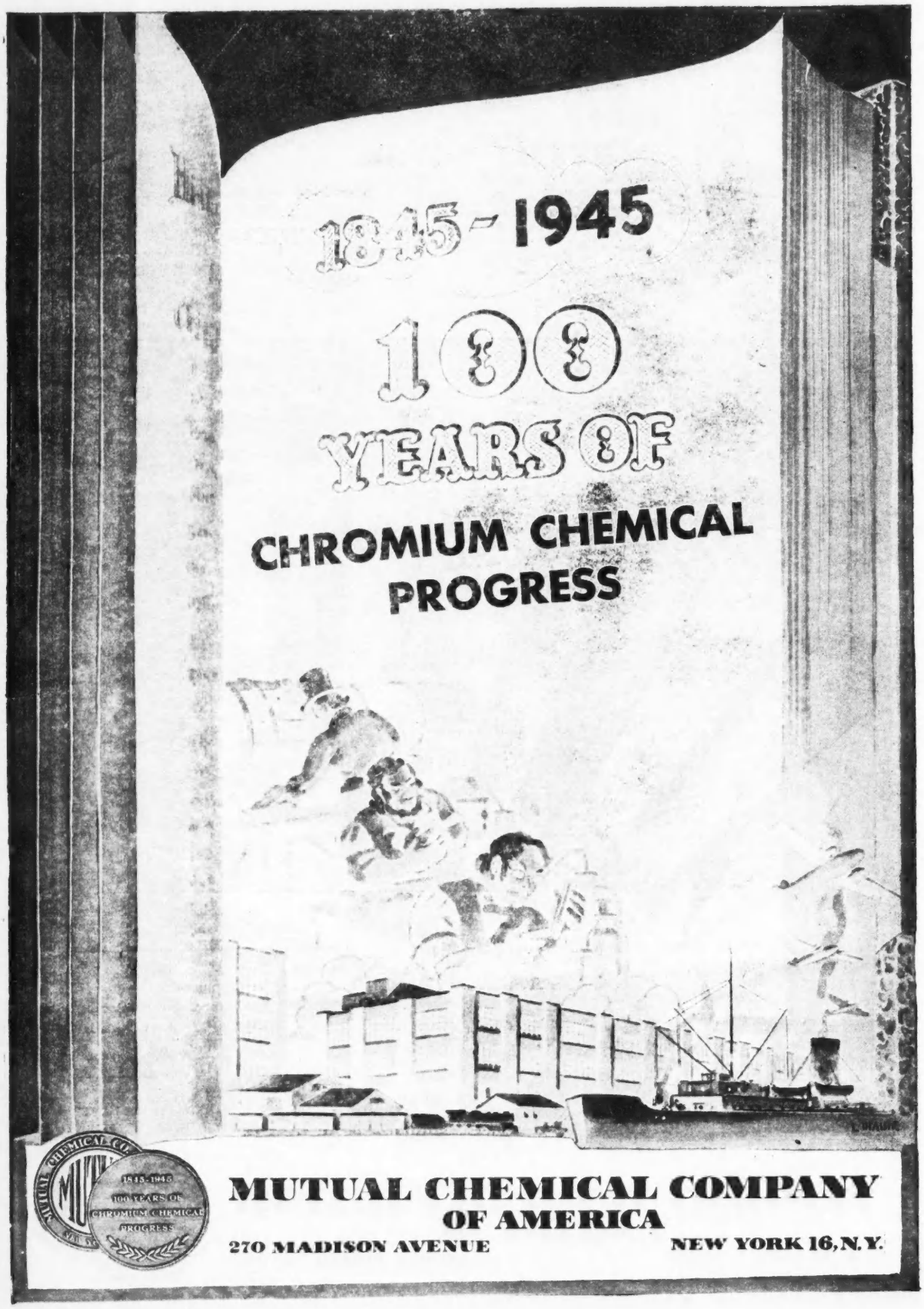
DU PONT RESEARCH MEANS PIGMENT PROGRESS

Shellac, D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4600- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3600- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3960- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.35.00 -38.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .27

Silver bullion.....oz. .71111- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No prices
Nitrate, bots.....oz. .47 - .47¾
Nucleinate, CSP, bots., dms.oz. No prices
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., oz. No prices
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lo. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .08½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[5] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

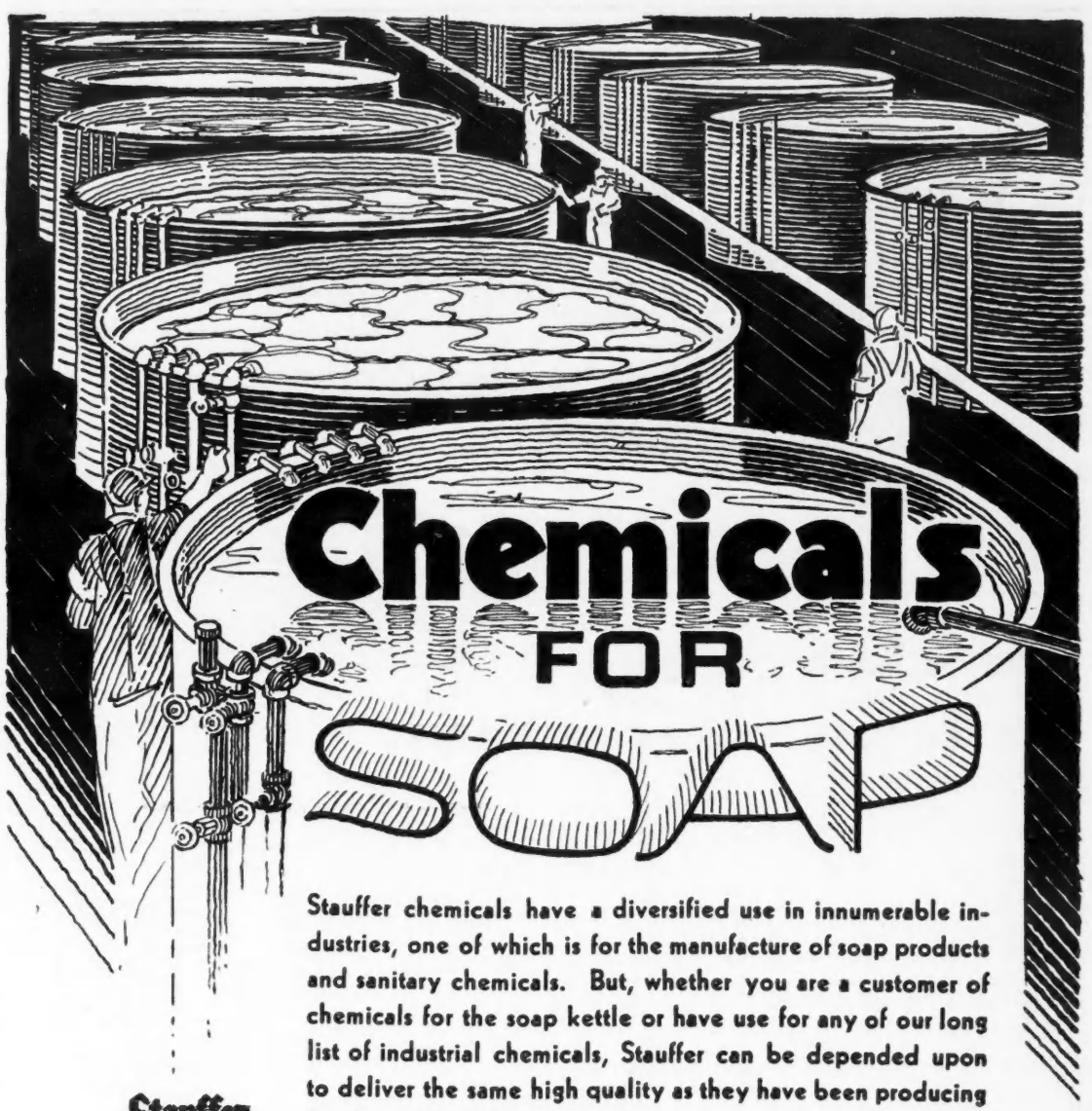
Soda ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1.. 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra, light, 58%, bgs., c.l.. 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l..... ..100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —

Soda ash, light, 58%, bulk, c.l. 100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 93° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,6] bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07⅞- .08¼
Soda bichromate in bbls. ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls. c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works. lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.90
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt)
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., wks. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
dlvd..lb. .09½- .10¼
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls.,
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Glycerophosphate, NF, crys., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, cbys., cns...lb. 82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. 16¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .26
tech. (see Soda caustic).
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, crys., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb 3.25 - 3.35
Soda metanilate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90



Soda orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.65
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotatory, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquete, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald...lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[3] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15½- —
Peroxide,[3] dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 - 6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .159 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.05
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10⅞- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 -
Sal, bgs. .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. .82 - .84
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works .....ton. 12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works .....ton. 25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .35½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Sulphide, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 28%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works. lb. .03¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms...lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .28
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms..lb. 10.50 - 10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 10.50 - 10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Solvent naphtha,[4] dms., wks. gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash,[4] dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire-enamel,[4] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton. 45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol, comi, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.30
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .43 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls.. bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼

Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.08 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l. .....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - -
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Stoneroot, bls. .....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs. .....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls. .....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., air-floa'ed, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton. 58.00 - —
Stront'um-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz. 30.00 - 50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Strychnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Strychnine, hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, USP, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, bots....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 30-80 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiozole, dms. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton. 16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton. 17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
Sulphur, refined, heavy, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur nowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liq., com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto., unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84
Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.



Stauffer chemicals have a diversified use in innumerable industries, one of which is for the manufacture of soap products and sanitary chemicals. But, whether you are a customer of chemicals for the soap kettle or have use for any of our long list of industrial chemicals, Stauffer can be depended upon to deliver the same high quality as they have been producing for the past six decades.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1848

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*Aluminum Sulphate
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Chlorine
Citric Acid
*Copperas
Cream of Tartar
Muriatic Acid
Nitric Acid
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Acid
*Superphosphate
Tartaric Emetic
Tartaric Acid
Textile Stripper
Titanium Tetrachloride

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STAUFFER
CHEMICAL COMPANY

Superphosphate, triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.
Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, bls., Calif.....lb. .75 - .76

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works .....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09½- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08½- —
special, loose .....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,9] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., cl., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara,[1] powd., c.l, ex dock, U. S. ports..long ton.118.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .94 - .99
Terpingiveol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works... ...lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrallin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine,[1] dms., 25-lb. lots.. lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .90 - .92
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Thymol, cns.. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[1,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,6] bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium, calcium, base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- —
Magnesium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol (toluene) 2° indust., dms., return, works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls., lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., lots, cs. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .28 - .33
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs. .....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt., alld.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis, Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] tech., cns., works..lb. .23 - .23½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[1,4] (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[3] 99-99.7% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. .....lb. No prices.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb. .10½- .11
Haitian, bls., Miami or New Orleans..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. .....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms....gal. .88 - .89
Sulphate-wood, ret. dms....gal. .87 - .88
Wood,[1] d.d., dms., East....gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., ret. dms., East, gal. .80 - .83
tanks, East .....gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works, or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopeville, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —
usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, c.l., ex dock, in bond, lb. .05 - —
Urunday price based on ocean frt., at $12, insurance $1, per lb.
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks

would you be a cooperative patient?

If you felt worse instead of better after taking a prescribed remedy, wouldn't you be apt to lose faith in both prescription and physician? "Vitab" Rice Bran Concentrate is a potent aid in building the good will of both patient and physician for your B-Complex prescriptions. For unlike some B-Complex concentrates, "Vitab"* is exceptionally well tolerated . . . by adults, children, infants, invalids and convalescents alike.

Even in cases where digestive disorders have been caused or complicated by Vitamin B-Complex deficiency, no gastro-intestinal setbacks have been reported. This freedom from undesirable side actions—and Vitab's pleasant molasses-like taste help gain patient cooperation and aid in absorption and utilization. And, naturally, when both patient and physician win, you win, too.

Further Reasons Why More Manufacturers Prefer "Vitab"

Vitab Rice Bran Concentrate is a rich cereal source of the *complete* B-Complex—just as it occurs in Nature. "Vitab" is the only *natural* B-Complex *guaranteed* to contain specific amounts of thiamin, riboflavin, niacin, pyridoxin, pantothenic acid, choline, inositol and biotin.

Readily soluble in a wide variety of vehicles, "Vitab" Rice Bran Concentrate is easy to compound, easy to take, easy to digest and assimilate. These—plus the fact that it is a *natural* source of *all* B factors—are a few of the reasons that have made "Vitab" Rice Bran Concentrate the preferred B-Complex of *more than 50% of ethical pharmaceutical manufacturers.*

Have you a problem of taste, tolerance or completeness in your Vitamin B-Complex preparations? Our fifteen years of research, production experience, and application to manufacturers' problems are at your service. Write today for product and compounding data. Ask for Bulletin SPM-530-A.

VITAB Rice Bran Concentrate

NOPCO

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Pioneer producers of natural Vitamin A and Vitamin D Concentrates, Rice Bran Concentrate and Calcium Pantothenate

Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate, chys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret dms.. works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil. units. .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Wattle bark,[1,5] E. African, bgs., f.a.s..ton.53.00 - —
S. Afr., bgs., f.a.s.....ton.53.00 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05½- .06¼
tanks.....lb. .04¾- .05¾
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05595- .0584c
S. Afr., tannin, ex dock, lb. .0572- .0597
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro-crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton lots..lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .57 - —
crude, pure, African, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .43
Western hemisphere, bgs., ton lots..lb. .44¾ Nom.
ref.d, USP, bricks, bgs., ton lots..lb. .53½- —
discs., bgs., ton lots....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton lots..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton lots.....lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton lots....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .38 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .39 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .41 - —
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
200 lbs. or over.....lb. .45 - —
100 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .73½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton lots.lb. .76¾- .90
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots, lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
Carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., ton lots lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., ton lots..lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
amber, ctns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .29 - .29¼
Montan domestic, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton lots.....lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .59½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. .59½- .61¾
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white)
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .14 - .15
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.....ton.23.00 -27.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works, ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 300 mesh, 90¾%, bgs., c.l..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, 99¼%, bgs., c.l., ton. 8.60 - 9.80
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
Whiting, limestone, wet-grd., water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .85 - .86
Xylol (xylene), indus., ret. dms., works..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
West Minnequa, Colo...gal. .26 - —
10°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .30 - —
5°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .37 - —
3°, ret. dms., works.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .42 - —
Xylol petroleum solvent, tank-cars, dlvd. E..gal. .26 - .27

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
50 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .50 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bxs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas) 1½c.; Ft. Worth, 1¾c.; El Paso, 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 - —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Yellow, mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.43 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¼
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02½
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb. .0845- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0865- —
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0685- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .16 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract..lb. .16 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works...lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works..lb. .09¾- .10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —

—Continued on page 50

A promise that can be taken for granted

The end of the war means the end of an unparalleled military effort by the American people. Their profound sense of relief at the removal of a burden of unequalled magnitude in history will now find release in a desire for the many material comforts which, of necessity, was denied to all during the war.

The rubber, paint and other industries consuming zinc oxides are now confronted with an enormous pent-up demand for their respective products. But, as usual, these industries—always distinguished for their enterprise—will "come through" for the consumer. And, with equal certainty, the St. Joseph Lead Company will, as usual, be ready to supply its customers with the pigments they have always preferred—ST. JOE Lead—Free ZINC OXIDES

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Tackling Employment Problems

President Truman took two long steps last week in the direction of better official handling of problems of employment. One of these was in his reorganization, or reconstruction of the Department of Labor, which brings within the department the National War Labor Board, the War Manpower Commission, and the United States Employment Service. Inclusion of the National Labor Relations Board would add still more to the encouraging significance of this move.

The President's other forward step was his abolishing of the Office of Economic Stabilization, mainly in consequence of the recent outburst by the chief stabilizationist about how government was going to hoist wages up and hold prices down, because wages did not constitute a substantial item of costs. The transferring of the functions of OES to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion was a further step toward the eradication of bureaus which do little beyond duplicating and confusing operations.

The two steps toward a better, more nearly practicable employment—or labor—policy were long overdue. No doubt the egregious strike situation, stemming from the automotive industry, hastened their taking. Unfortunately, they will not be enough to prevent further spread of the unreasonable demands of certain labor groups or to remedy the harm already done. Only a firm, clear, enunciation of a determined Federal policy will serve, and it is doubtful if even partly effective action can be taken without definite congressional authorization—which is not likely to be forthcoming with any degree of earliness or adequacy.

Although the Department of Labor has not relinquished any of its wartime powers, the Secretary of Labor says that no effort will be made to continue the wartime compulsion of a return of strikers to work. That, of course, is as things should be in times of peace. But, some means should be found—and their early finding daily becomes more imperatively necessary for the national economic welfare—to circumvent or block the efforts of strikers to keep others from working.

Production is needed by the nation as a whole. Employment is needed in order that the slack of wartime terminations may be taken up. It is not good for governmental stability nor for the public morale that any group be allowed to say that employment will not be given to all who seek it; that production shall not proceed except at an arbitrarily demanded increase in cost. None can say now what will be the alternative, politically, socially, and commercially, if the duly elected and appointed representatives of the people fail to function properly in their governing. Much depends on who governs, and how.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Politics

In spite of all the expectations attached to atomic fission or to alcohol as a source of power; in spite of all the power potentialities of agricultural wastes and the long familiar anthracite; in spite of the heralded cheapness of natural gas as a source of fluids of high octane value; in spite of the multitude of combustible, molecularly disintegrating compounds which organic chemistry has provided; in spite, even, of the dreams and conjectures in the realms of electronics—petroleum is still the world's major mover. And for this reason, world oil politics is beginning to assume many of the aspects and attitudes and significances which characterized the decade following World War I, with a few new characters added, such as the future of the "inch" pipelines which largely helped the United States to fuel the movements of the armed forces of the United Nations by land, water, and air, and the proposal that an international co-operative organization be created in the petroleum field.

The Middle East is back in almost all its squabbling of Mesopotamian days a score of years ago. Sakhalin has gone Russian and added complications to the oil pact which Russia and Austria are reported secretly to have made. South America has a grouch over being left out of consideration in oil-politics doings in spite of its prominent position as a producer of petroleum. Canada is saying little, but doing much. Not much is heard out of Mexico but much is expected when relief-funding starts.

There is in all the old and new campaign grounds of world oil politics a greater than usual impinging of governmental programs and the plans of private enterprise. This adds much to the characteristic troublesomeness of oil affairs. The tendency toward nationalization is but one angle of the new phase. Greater significance attaches to the spreading over the smaller oil-containing countries of the effects of larger nations' programs of commercial imperialism.

The United States spent prodigally of its petroleum resources in its role of fueler of the war against the axis. With the return of the prewar plenitude of motor vehicles increased by the addition of those which run in the air to those which run on land or on water, petroleum will be a popular commodity. The advances of refining technology will extend the coverage of a given amount of crude oil—when the construction of motors catches up with what is required to make full use of the improved fuels. Less production of gasoline may be required for each motor, perhaps enough less to balance the increase in the number of motors; but there will be bigger potential uses of petroleum in other fuel fields and also in the fields of chemical synthesis.

These expectations, coupled with the great desirability of having as little part as possible in world, or domestic, oil politics, point clearly to the wisdom of a comprehensive program in study and application of economic planning. The world has not yet been made safe for anything. Whether it ever will be is doubtful. Before atomic fission has been proved a superior successor to aviation gasoline, as well as to trinitrotoluene, the using of petroleum where something else, especially something replaceable, will do will be a most disastrous national policy.

—O-P-D—

Labor's Unreasonableness

Opportunism is the chief motivating power behind the demands of organized labor for more pay for less work. So much has been said about the billions of dollars ready to burst out of accumulated savings to flood all channels of trade as soon as anything can again be bought, that it is not strange that those who constitute themselves the advocates of labor's betterment should start to dig in for a share of the good things to come.

In all the talk about the piles of money waiting to be spent there has been but little mention of any inclination on the part of the much-moneyed masses to put a top limit on what they would eagerly pay for whatnot or whatever. This, of course, is not in accordance with the actual feelings of those who have saved. No more so is it true that even the larger part of private wartime savings is itching to be spent. But, it sounds bigger and, to some ears, better to emphasize utter disregard for value, as well as unmeasured expanse, in telling of the spending that lies just around the corner. And that bigger and better sound has been just as impressive upon labor, which has something to sell, as upon the manufacturers and the merchants who expect again to have something to sell.

So, it is easy to conceive of labor "leaders'" cogitations and consultations running along the most natural line:—"Everybody wants a new auto; everybody wants to be first in making 'em and first in showing 'em. We can get ours, just for that very reason. So; let's go boys!" And they have gone.

The only thing that management can do is to postpone production until labor costs and other conditions have been reduced to reasonable dimensions. Plants cannot lawfully be seized for not supplying civilian goods—largely luxuries. It is not clear whether all those who for whatever reason refuse to be employed, except on their own, unreasonable terms, are entitled to unemployment compensation under State laws or would be beneficiaries under the pending Federal legislation. There is no reason why they should be, but that condition is characteristic of most statutory declarations of a governmental "policy" on employment, or, as popularly stated, on labor.

The demands of organized labor for more pay for less work are unreasonable. The insistence of the "leaders" in these demands that there will be no recession from the stated minimum increase lays a sort of futility upon the idea of President Truman that a good public purpose might be well served by a conference of labor and management, under government supervision, for consideration of their interrelated problems. The plain course now is to go ahead with the contemplated conference with utter disregard for the uncompromising, recalcitrant, unreasonable element of labor. It is high time that government, as umpire, put out of the game those who will not play ball according to the rules.

OPD—9-24-1945 35

Checking Content Correctness

To a manufacturing chemist, quantitative analysis is a major consideration. Medical literature stresses again and again the importance of proper dosage in the administration of any prescribed drug.

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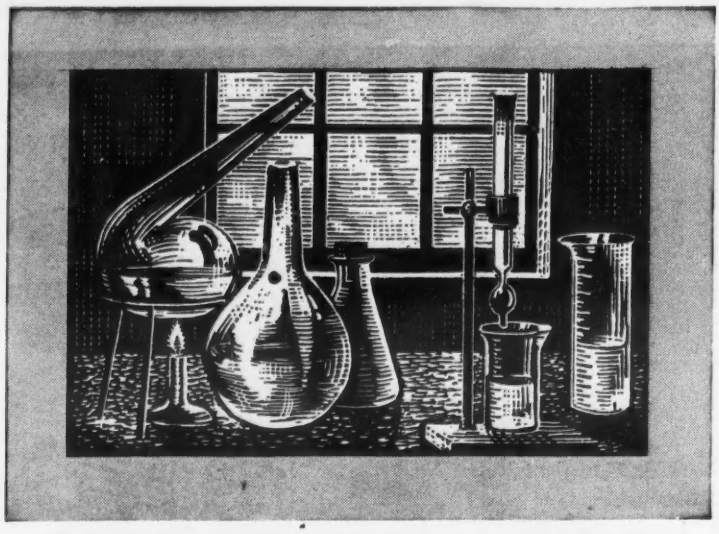

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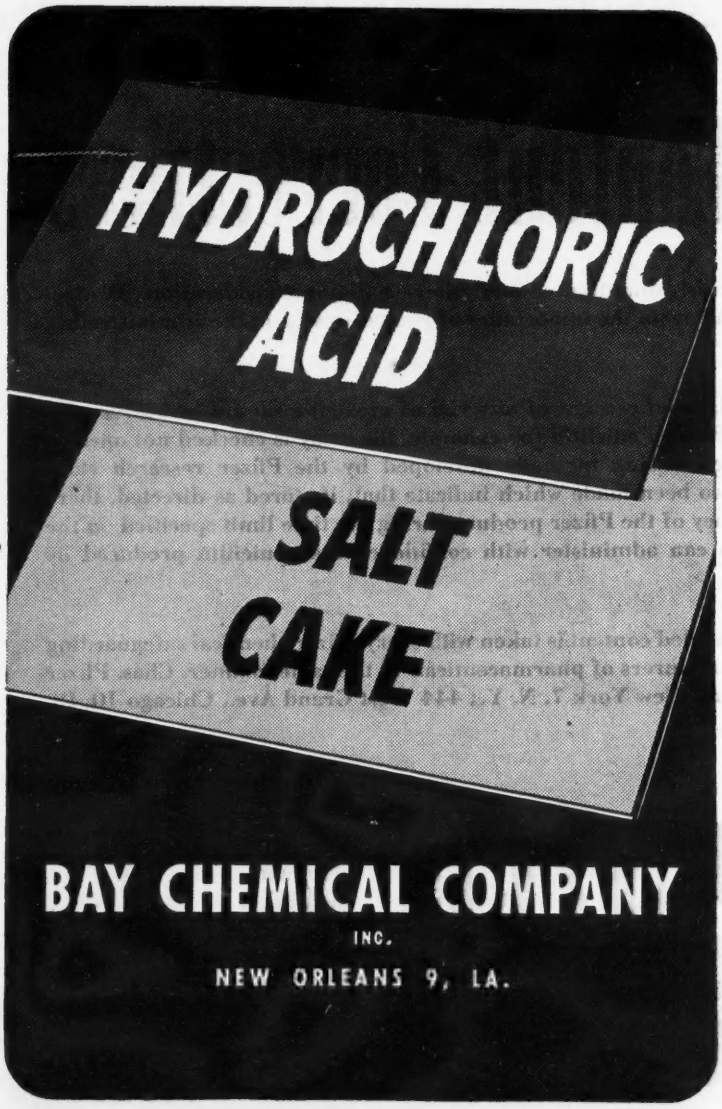

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Heavy Chemicals

Labor difficulties at some of the major alkali producing plants have upset shipping calculations and delayed deliveries have affected output of chemicals in various parts of the industry. The position of both caustic soda and soda ash was tight before these strikes were declared but it was tighter last week. Chlorine also showed a tendency to fit in line with the alkalies. The phosphates were not in liberal supply and it looked as though delayed soda ash deliveries were holding the production down. In the potash group, carbonate and caustic were in better shape with suppliers able to make prompt shipments. The backlog of orders in white sal ammoniac was sufficient to hold that market in short supply, regardless of the removal of military priorities. The acids uncovered no particular changes. It is expected there will be enough chromic acid essential to the reconversion program but no market surplus is looked for this year.

Interstate Commerce Commission has revoked second revised service order No. 243 having to do with light weighing of tankcars. The prohibition against the light weighing of tankcars designated "TP" and "TPI" used for transporting chlorine, sulphur dioxide, anhydrous ammonia, methyl chloride and anhydrous hydrofluoric acid previously had been in suspension only in the area east of the Mississippi. The prohibition as it might have effected all territories is now lifted.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 94.0 in the week ended Sept. 15, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 75.9 in the previous week and 92.8 percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures noted in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

Acids

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year
168.9	168.9	168.9	169.0

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

For Current Prices see page 9.

Ammoniac Sal — Backlog civilian orders have taken the place of recent military priority buying temporarily and the execution of these deferred orders has kept the market from improving its stock position. Sizable supplies of dry batteries are thought to be held by the government. Production of sal ammoniac in July amounted to 5,233,000 pounds, compared with 5,699,000 pounds in June. Stocks at the end of July were 1,619,000 pounds against 1,493,000 pounds on June 30.

Bleaching Powder — July production amounted to 2,126,000 pounds, compared with 2,142,000 pounds in June. Stocks at the end of July were 837,000 pounds against 683,000 pounds at the close of June.

Calcium Acetate — Production was moderately lower in July. The totals stood at 591,000 pounds in July against 658,000 pounds in June. Stocks at the end of July were 166,000 pounds compared with 123,000 pounds on June 30.

Calcium Phosphate—Monobasic production in July amounted to 4,693,000 pounds against 4,806,000 pounds in June. Stocks at the close of July were 4,242,000 pounds, compared with 4,472,000 pounds on June 30.

Chlorine — Supply position was tighter last week as a result of plant labor difficulties in certain areas. Production in July amounted to 105,189 tons against 106,699 tons in June. Stocks at the end of July were 6,977 tons, compared with 6,969 tons on June 30.

Lime — The dolomite deposit near Marble, Wash., which has been mined since April, 1943, as a source of magnesium, was studied in detail during parts of 1942 and 1943 by the Geological Survey as a part of the strategic minerals investigations program. According to a report by the Geological Survey, a geologic map and structure sections of this deposit have just been released. The deposit forms an isolated hill in the northern part of Stevens County, two miles east of the town of Marble. The material released includes an index map, geologic map, structure sections, and a short explanatory text, and may be procured by interested persons from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Potash Caustic—This chemical has worked into a position where it can be purchased for immediate shipment. Production in July registered 4,738,000 pounds against 4,751,000 pounds in June. Stocks at the end of July were 2,818,000 pounds, compared with 2,231,000 pounds at the end of June. Carbonate of potash was also in good shape for nearby shipment.

Soda Ash—Production of finished light soda ash in July amounted to 198,842 tons, compared with 189,444 tons in June. Stocks at the end of July were 18,068 tons against 21,258 tons on June 30. Output of finished dense ash in July was 121,122 tons against 115,675 tons in June. Stocks at the close of July were 10,042 tons, compared with 8,023 tons at the close of the preceding month. Production and supply figures for natural not released at this date. Labor strikes at some of large producing plants have aggravated the shipping situation and caused additional delays to consumers. The outlook was uncertain at the close.

Soda Bicarbonate—July output was placed at 11,332 tons compared with 13,954 tons in June. Stocks at the end of July were 3,933 tons against 4,161 tons on June 30.

Soda Bisulphite — July production was lower than June. The totals stood at 1,439,000 pounds in July against 3,665,000 pounds in June. Stocks at the end of July were 654,000 pounds compared with 1,158,000 pounds at the close of June.

Soda, Caustic—Production of liquid by the electrolytic process in July was 100,920 tons against 101,461 tons in June. The output of solid registered 19,302 tons in July compared with 19,128 tons in June. Lime-soda production in July amounted to 56,724 tons of liquid and 19,455 tons of solid against 58,974 tons of liquid and 21,382 tons of solid in June. Combined stocks at the end of July were 49,837 tons against revised stocks of 48,786 tons on June 30. The movement to the consuming industries was irregular and presented difficulties affiliated with labor disturbances.

Soda Phosphates—Lifting of allocation controls from some of the varieties of soda phosphates has found the supply situation tight. Dibasic, monobasic and tribasic have all been short of demand. Pyrophosphate has also remained tight. Current production has been aggravated to some extent by difficulty in receiving sufficient alkali. Labor strikes at some of the major alkali producing plants are reported to have curtailed shipments.

Tin—Salvage of used tin cans by the American public in the past three years added about 6,000 tons of tin to the nation's critically needed stockpile, the conservation and salvage

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*PLEASE NOTE:

The use of methylated naphthalenes in insecticidal compositions is covered by Velsicol Corporation's U. S. Patent No. 2,347,265.

DDT-VELSICOL QUIZ

1. Q *How much DDT will the Velsicols hold in solution?*
A DDT is soluble in the various Velsicol solvents up to 5½ pounds per gallon at room temperature, and 3½ pounds per gallon at 14° F., depending upon the solvent used and the source of DDT. This high solvency for DDT makes the Velsicols particularly valuable in the production of DDT concentrates.

2. Q *Do the Velsicols enhance the kill of DDT?*
A Yes. They appreciably increase the killing power of DDT and not as additives but as synergists.

3. Q *Do the Velsicols contribute knockdown to DDT?*
A When used in amounts of 25% by volume VELSICOLS AR-50, AR-50 SPECIAL and AR-60 give Peet-Grady knockdown performance to household and livestock sprays.

4. Q *What are the flash points of the Velsicols?*
A The minimum flash point of any of the Velsicols is 200°F.

5. Q *Are the Velsicols harmless to warm-blooded animals?*
A Years of large scale commercial use have confirmed laboratory findings demonstrating the safety of the Velsicols.

6. Q *What about the uniformity and stability of the Velsicols?*
A Biological and chemical assays undertaken at frequent intervals insure the constant uniformity of these materials. Their properties are not affected by changes in temperature or by various types of containers in which they may be stored.

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division of WPB said. The importance of this contribution is indicated by the fact that our total tin stockpile on July 1, 1945 was only 95,572 tons, and of this only about 20,000 tons were in pure tin comparable to that recovered from tin cans. The rest of the stockpile was in the form of ores and concentrates that require smelting. Supplies of industrial tin plate scrap were reduced sharply during the war, and the addition of large quantities of scrap in the form of used tin cans made it economically possible for the nine detinning plants in the country to operate economically.

Tungsten—Tungsten deposits in the West Tintic district, at the southern end of the Sheeprock Range in west-central Utah, were studied by geologists of the Survey at intervals from June, 1942, to the Spring of 1943, and an exploration program was conducted in the district by the Bureau of Mines during the Fall and Winter of 1943. The mining district, known since 1870, for many years produced base metals, gold and silver ores. Tungsten was known to occur in the district, but not until 1940 was any attempt made to develop the deposits of scheelite, the tungsten-bearing ore mineral. Most of the exploration and mining activity centered at the Tintic Western mine, also known as the Desert Tungsten mine. The maps accompanying the report just released include a map of the geology in the vicinity of the Desert Tungsten mine and maps of the mine levels. The report and maps are available to persons interested in the development of the district upon application to the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25. D. C.

Acids

Muriatic—July output registered 35,891 tons, compared with 37,348 tons in June. The plant inventory position did not improve. Stocks at the close of July were 3,326 tons against 3,470 tons at the end of the preceding month.

Nitric — Production during July amounted to 38,944 tons, compared with 39,662 tons in June. Stocks on July 31 were 5,882 tons against 6,060 tons on June 30.

Oxalic — Active miscellaneous demand has continued to feature the market. Production is reported under contract for prompt shipments, but regular consumers were able to place orders for November-December deliveries.

Phosphoric—Output in July amounted to 60,002 tons, against a revised production of 61,438 tons in June. Stocks at the end of July were 14,993 tons, compared with 14,967 tons at the end of June.

Sulphuric — Production increased moderately in July. The total output was 842,941 tons, compared with 822,409 tons in June. Stocks at the end of July were 250,837 tons against 226,652 tons on June 30. The present outlook favors meeting requirements without difficulty.

Baltimore, Sept. 21, 1945.—The production of sulphuric acid is active with the ceilings still based on the highest prices realized in March three years ago. The prices vary, but with the differences not large enough to prompt a renewal of the move to establish a uniform rate. These figures, while governing the deliveries of acid made for the uses of the government, constitute a guide for the general business. The requirements of the government are of course very much reduced compared with what they have been, so that the supply of acid for general industrial purposes is correspondingly increased, while receipts of acid-making material are in good supply, so that, as far as this industry is concerned, the problems of production and distribution have been much simplified.

Chemical Plants

—Continued from page 7

house, storage bins, coke silos, kilns, and conveyors. Production equipment on property. Switch at plant connects with Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad. Highway and airport within easy reach. All utilities available.

Humble Oil & Refining Company, Baytown, Texas.—The land totals approximately 50 acres occupied by sixty-nine buildings among which are steam-generating plant, mess hall, storage building, and cooling towers of steel and brick. Production machinery consists of testing and laboratory equipment, tools and furniture. All necessary utilities are readily available. Railway siding connects with plant.

Manganese Ore Company, Las Vegas, Nev.—The land totals 446 acres with utilities available. There are twenty frame buildings with a total area of 69,035 square-feet. In addition, there are sixty frame houses on the property and two twenty-eight bedroom dormitories, Equipment includes machine tools.

National Carbon Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Site has 3.4 acres. Buildings—Manufacturing unit of steel and brick, office structure of frame with total of 11,170 square-feet. Four concrete storage silos on site. Equipment includes four units for calcining coal. Furniture and fixtures installed. All utilities available. Pennsylvania Railroad siding at plant.

To Head N.Y. Chemists

Prof. Raymond E. Kirk, head of the department of chemistry and dean of the Graduate School of Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, has been appointed chairman-elect of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society. He will become chairman July 1, 1946.

Gov't-Owned Plants

—Continued from page 7

costing $72,000 which was operated by Samuel Greenfield & Co., ammonia plant at Baxter Springs, Kan., costing $29,228,084 which was operated by the Jay-Hawk Ordnance Works.

Government-owned plants in which one or more parties have expressed an interest to buy or lease are:—

Amco Magnesium Corporation plant at Wingdale, N. Y., costing $7,145,725.

American Cyanamid Company plant at Linden, N. J., costing $200,000.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation plant at Corpus Christi, Tex., costing $836,100.

Ven Venue Laboratories plant at Pittsburgh, Pa., costing $353,814.

Cheplin Biological Laboratories, Inc., plant at Syracuse, N. Y., costing $2,882,800.

Chicago Chemical Company, plant at Chicago, costing $984,400.

Davidson Chemical Corporation plant at Curtis Bay, Md., costing $2,237,750.

Dolomite Products Company, plant at Gates, N. Y., costing $62,000.

Dow Chemical Co., plant at Freeport, Texas, costing $8,631,147; another at Velasco, Tex., costing $24,534,000; another at Bay City, Michigan, costing $1,849,320; another at Velasco, Tex., costing $3,171,000.

Farm Crops Processing Corporation plant at Omaha, Neb., costing $6,440,130.

Ferro Enamel Supply Corporation plant at Cleveland, Ohio, costing $1,084,000.

Ferro Enamel Corporation plant at Bedford, Ohio, costing $555,000.

Heyden Zinc Co., plant at Danville, Ill., costing $2,836,887.

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., plant at Lake Charles, La., costing $49,100,000; another at the same location costing $13,885,368.

National Carbide Corporation plant at Ashtabula, Ohio, costing $3,525,389; another at Louisville, Ky., costing $788,660.

National Carbon Co., plant at St. Louis, Mo., costing $1,274,388.

National Lead Co., plant at Tahaweis, N. Y., costing $1,688,086.

New Jersey Powder Co., plant at Belvedere, N. J., costing $5,199,644.

Ozark Ordnance Works plant at El Dorado, Ark., costing $29,148,220.

Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co., plant at Philadelphia, Pa., costing $5,314,118.

Q. O. Chemical Co., plant at Memphis, Tenn., costing $4,707,563.

Seattle Oxygen Co., plant at Seattle, Wash., costing $108,885.

Southern Acid & Sulphur Company, plant at Memphis, Tenn., costing $2,924,468; another at Beaumont, Tex., costing $755,000; another at Houston, Tex., costing $4,805,000.

U. S. Industrial Chemical, Inc., plant at Yonkers, N. Y., costing $305,500; another at Baltimore, Md., costing $1,035,000.

Willamette Valley Wood Chemical Co., plant at Eugene, Ore., costing $2,471,700.

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Chemical Allocations

—Continued from page 3

Two of the most dramatic phases of the war production program are embodied in the DDT and penicillin programs.

Production of DDT, the war-developed insecticide, was initiated in August, 1943. Since that time, over 29,000,000 pounds have been produced and the current monthly production rate is about 3,000,000 pounds.

To provide the large-scale quantities of penicillin required for the armed forces at home and abroad, and for essential civilian purposes, the penicillin industry was created. In less than three years output rose from negligible laboratory quantities to the current rate of 600,000,000,000 units a month.

Tremendous quantities of industrial alcohol were required in the production of synthetic rubber and other uses. With registered distilleries diverted to the production of industrial alcohol since February 1942 and with the emphasis placed on maximum output, the total production of industrial alcohol in 1944 was increased more than 400 percent over peacetime years. Approximately 565,000,000 gallons of 190 proof alcohol was produced in 1944, compared with 1940 production of 130,000,000 gallons.

To meet the heavy needs of the expanded synthetic rubber program, the value of the output of carbon blacks more than doubled in the period 1939 and 1944.

Increased production of fertilizers was necessary in order to help farmers meet food goals. Cash receipts from farm marketings in 1944 were about $19,800,000,000 as compared with $7,900,000,000 in 1939. Most of the increase in agricultural income during 1944 reflected increased production of crops, particularly wheat.

The paint, varnish and lacquer industry almost doubled its output during the war years with a production record in 1944 of approximately $700,000,000, contrasted with the 1939 output valued at $418,000,000. More than half of the production of the industry was diverted to military purposes. Requirements were heavy for specialized military needs for emulsion paints and for the low-visibility paints for army and navy equipment. Actual developments in the camouflage field, especially the use of infra-red reflecting pigments to permit camouflage which could not be detected by infra-red photography, resulting in military camouflage far surpassing that of the last war.

One of the outstanding increases in the chemicals field is found in the production of plastics and resins, where production between 1939 and 1944 showed an increase of over 400 percent. Production in 1939 was approximately $78,000,000, as compared with an output in 1944 of $332,000,000. Some of the war uses for plastics included cable coatings, aircraft glazing, bonding glass wool and urea adhesives. It is estimated that the fabrication of plastic products increased in approximately the same proportion as the manufacture of plastic materials themselves. The value of fabricated plastic products in 1939 was $71,900,000, and in 1944 reached approximately $306,000,000.

Cosmetic output for 1944 was $406,000,000, compared with an output of approximately $212,500,000 in 1939. It was necessary for the industry during the war years to develop ingenious substitutes for war-critical materials needed in these preparations. Large military requirements for cosmetic preparations such as shaving preparations, antiseptic solutions, etc., and the tendency of those making greater incomes to use cosmetic preparations more generously were factors in the increased demand for these products, WPB said.

Military cutback since V-J Day have made most of the war-critical chemicals more freely available. Chlorine, nitrogen, benzol and phthalic anhydride are among the basic chemicals which previously had been in tight supply but are now ample for all needs.

Supplies of raw materials for plastics production are adequate for maximum production, but in many instances labor or molding machine shortages represent handicaps.

Rosin, lead and drying oil shortages prevent the maximum production of paints. Solvents and resins, however, are now freely available for all protective coating requirements.

Prior to Pearl Harbor, ten chemicals were under Chemicals Bureau control. Orders in effect at that time governed the production and distribution of cotton linters, chlorine, ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, potassium perchlorate, phenol, toluene, phosphorus oxychloride, chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents, and titanium pigments. As the need for increased control of other chemicals became apparent, more chemicals were placed under production and distribution controls, until a maximum of 143 orders and schedules had been issued by the Chemicals Bureau.

Control of the following products will be removed on September 30:—Peroxygen chemicals, carbon black, synthetic detergents, pyrethrum, rotenone, chrome chemicals, ammonia, nitrogen compounds, natural resins and potash.

No revocation date has yet been fixed for others controlling molasses, ethyl and methyl alcohol, cinchona bark, tapioca flour, hide glue stock, lead chemicals and rosin. However, it is expected that most of these orders will be rescinded in the near future, WPB said.

The revocation of the construction order, L-41, will aid the reconversion program of the chemicals industry. The order permits unlimited industrial construction without the need of WPB authorization. This factor, plus the easy availability of most raw materials, should result in a relatively normal production program for the chemicals in the very near future, WPB predicted.

The following list of chemicals and allied products with the production calculated in dollar value for 1939 and 1944 gives an indication of the growth of production during the period:—

	1939	1944
Acetates	$22,900,000	$56,100,000
Acids	82,300,000	194,300,000
Bicarbonates and carbonates	42,300,000	82,000,000
Hydroxides	37,600,000	59,000,000
Oxides	10,100,000	17,000,000
Peroxides	4,400,000	6,300,000
Phosphates	20,100,000	29,000,000
Sodium silicates	9,200,000	15,200,000
Stearates	1,400,000	3,700,000
Sulphates	22,900,000	41,000,000
Sulphites	5,200,000	16,800,000
Sulphides	2,200,000	2,900,000
Coaltar products, crude and intermediate	73,400,000	358,000,000
Coaltar products, finished	105,500,000	242,000,000
Blacks, bone, carbon, lamp	14,900,000	32,000,000
Bluing	1,100,000	1,600,000
Candles	6,600,000	12,000,000
Cleaning and polishing preparations	76,800,000	84,000,000
Compressed and liquefied gases	58,400,000	222,000,000
Cosmetics	212,500,000	408,000,000
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, and medicinals	492,700,000	1,025,000,000
Explosives, industrial	63,700,000	150,000,000
Fertilizers	161,900,000	300,000,000
Glass, flat and table ware	195,100,000	225,000,000
Glue and gelatin	34,400,000	83,000,000
Gum naval stores	17,400,000	22,000,000
Wood naval stores	13,400,000	33,000,000
Insecticides	45,700,000	72,500,000
Lime	39,000,000	52,500,000
Matches	25,600,000	29,000,000
Mucilage, paste and other adhesives	8,200,000	42,000,000
Paints, varnishes and lacquers	418,400,000	700,000,000
Phosphate rock	12,300,000	20,000,000
Pigments and colors	113,100,000	155,000,000
Plastics and synthetic resins	78,000,00	332,000,000
Plastics products, fabricated	71,900,000	306,000,000
Potash	12,000,000	20,000,000
Printing inks	44,300,000	50,000,000
Rayon and allied products	246,000,000	488,000,000
Salt, evaporated and rock	23,000,000	43,000,000
Soap and glycerin	291,900,000	495,000,000

Trade Briefs

Stein, Hall & Co., New York, has appointed John C. Daly to the burlap department.

Atomac bomb national monument on the site of the first test explosion in New Mexico is planned.

William D. Benson has been appointed general sales manager of the American Viscose Corporation.

A. R. Maas Chemical Company, Los Angeles, has been awarded its third Army-Navy Production E Award.

Alonzo White, formerly of the War Production Board, has joined the Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works, Baltimore.

Chemical Corporation has moved its offices and Springfield warehouse to larger quarters at 54 Waltham avenue, Springfield, Mass.

H. V. Menking, formerly with the American Magnesium Coroporation, has joined the Reynolds Metals Company, as manager of textile sales for the aluminum division, with temporary headquarters in Louisville.

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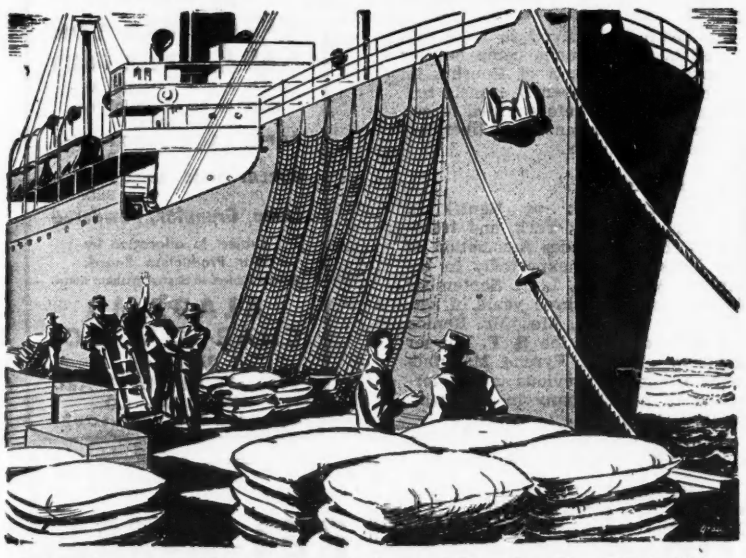

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Obituaries

—Continued from page 3

of its *Journal*. He held all the offices in the association and was the first recipient of the Remington Medal from the New York A.Ph.A. section. He was one of the organizers of the National Drug Trade Conference. He assisted greatly in the enactment of the original Federal food and drugs act and of its current successor, also of the Harrison antinarcotic act and in drafting the first uniform State antinarcotic law. His versatility was manifested by his big part in the American Druggists Fire Insurance Company.

Dr. Beal got his pharmacal education at the University of Michigan, Scio College, and Ohio Medical University, the latter giving him his Ph.G. degree in 1894. Meanwhile he had got a B.Sc. degree from Scio College (1884), a LL.B. degree from the Cincinnati Law School (1886), to which he transferred from the University of Michigan Law School, and an A.B. from Scio College (1888). He specialized in the chemical side of pharmacal studies, later teaching this and practical pharmacy at Scio and Pittsburgh. He established the Scio School of Pharmacy and was its dean for many years. After leaving the Pittsburgh professorship, he served as director of pharmaceutical research at the University of Illinois. He got his D.Sc. degree, in honor, from Mount Union College in 1905. He also had honorary degrees of doctor of pharmacy from the University of Pittsburgh (1902) and master of pharmacy from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (1913).

Dr. Beal was a member of the Ohio legislature. He was prominent in the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association. He was an active member of the American Chemical Society and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a former president of the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties. He had the finest private collection of shells in the United States, which he presented a few years ago to Rollins College. He was an enthusiastic angler and field botanist.

Dr. Beal and Fannie Snyder Young were married September 29, 1886. Mrs. Beal survives her husband. Also surviving is their only son, Dr. George D. Beal, assistant director of Mellon Institute for Industrial Research, Pittsburgh; and their only daughter, Mrs. William P. Starkey, Cincinnati.

Frank W. Lovejoy

Frank William Lovejoy, chairman of the board of directors of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., died September 16. He was seventy-four years of age.

After working on a Louisiana sugar plantation as a chemist, Mr. Lovejoy joined the Eastman Kodak Company in 1897. Two years later he became assistant manager, and a year after that was made manager.

In 1906, Mr. Lovejoy was made general manager of manufacturing, a position he held until 1919, when he became vice-president. When the late George Eastman retired in 1925, he became vice-president and general manager. Following the death of Mr. Eastman in the Spring of 1934, Mr. Lovejoy became president of the company, and in May, 1941, he was elected chairman of the board.

Lieut. J. D. Lynch

Lieut. James D. Lynch, on military leave as associate editor of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, publications, died of malnutrition in a Japanese prison camp on February 5, according to word received September 13. He was twenty-five years of age.

His death is believed to have occurred at the Fukuoka camp on the Japanese home island of Honshu, to which he was apparently transferred only a few weeks before Allied forces invaded the Philippines and liberated prisoners held there.

John F. Renick

John F. Renick of Renick & Mahoney, Inc., New York, and treasurer of the Oil Trades Association of New York, died unexpectedly in his home in Manhasset, L. I., September 14. He was sixty-three years of age.

Born in Sullivan, Mo., Mr. Renick was affiliated with the S. F. Bowser Company and the Pyrene Manufacturing Company previous to the formation of his company in 1925 with Frank J. Mahoney.

Surviving are his wife, a daughter, a sister and three brothers.

Dr. Herman M. Partridge, assistant professor of chemistry at New York University, died September 16. He was forty-two years of age.

John H. Pettey, manager of the Planters Oil Mill, Greenwood, Miss., died September 20.

Michael D. Sohon, who has been head of the chemistry department of Morris High School, Bronx, for thirty years when he retired in 1928, died September 15. He was seventy-six years of age.

Eugene M. Tiesler, associated with the Wailes Dove-Hermiston Company, paint manufacturer, Westfield, N. J., died September 19. He was forty-one years of age.

Charles S. Wallace, long prominent in the menhaden fisheries industry, died September 14. He was seventy years of age.

John Wohnsiedler, vice-president of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, New York, died in Amityville, L. I., September 15.

Ace Plating Works, Los Angeles, Calif., is constructing a factory building and warehouse at 719 Towne avenue, at a cost of $16,000.

Lamon Chemical Now Lamar Chemical Corp.

A change in its corporate name and reorganization has been announced by the Lamon Chemical Corporation, New York. The company will hereafter be known as Lamar Chemical Corporation.

Greatly enlarged facilities are contemplated by the new management, headed by Joseph H. Moss, president. J. A. Sonbert has been appointed vice-president in charge of production. Joseph Blumberg was made vice-president in charge of sales. Directors of the corporation are the above and Louis Montgomery, general sales manager of the Drug Products Company, Inc. The company will continue to specialize in fine pharmaceutical chemicals.

Commercial Laboratories To Meet Dec. 10-11

The American Council of Commercial Laboratories will hold its annual meeting in the Palmer house, Chicago, December 10-11. The council is an association of leading commercial laboratories throughout the country. Major W. P. Putnam, president of the Detroit Testing Laboratories, 554 Bagley avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan, is president of the council.

Flame-Resistant Plastic Developed by Monsanto

A new flame resistant Thalid impression molding resin has been announced by the Plastics Division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. The material is the first commercially available impression molding resin that provides plastics-glass cloth laminates which are self-extinguishing and do not support combustion.

LIQUID Sulfur Dioxide by ANSUL
LOOK FOR THESE TRADEMARKS
LIQUID Methyl Chloride by ANSUL
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CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY
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NAYLEE
NAYPAR
CHLORINATED PARAFFIN
For Fireproof, Waterproof and Mildewproof Coatings
CHLORINATED HYDRO CARBONS
•
MURIATIC ACID
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TUBE DRAWING COMPOUNDS
NAYLEE CHEMICAL COMPANY
Frankford Ave. & Rhawn St., Philadelphia 36, Pa.
(Warehouses from Coast to Coast)

Kiln Burned
HARDWOOD CHARCOAL
Now Available at
$32. PER TON BULK BASIS
f.o.b. Argyle or Meta, Missouri, or Baron, Oklahoma. (Our Option)
PAPER BAGS, $4.00 Per Ton Over Bulk
BURLAP BAGS, $5.50 Per Ton Over Bulk
Lump, Granular, Powdered
Subject to allocation by War Production Board.
Prices subject to change without notice
ALABAMA CHARCOAL CO.
Division of
THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CAL-A-SAL
PATENTED
SAL AMMONIAC SOLID
ONE POUND CAKES
FOR SOLDERING, TINNING, PLATING, GALVANIZING AND FLUX
H. H. ROSENTHAL CO.
25 E. 26th ST. NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
Cable Address "RODRUG" All Codes
IMPORT EXPORT

Agricultural Chemicals

There was not much activity aside from regular contract shipments last week. Some additional sales of superphosphate for shipment North and West were reported. According to trade advices, a better labor supply has allowed the stepping up of superphosphate production to some extent. Potash output is under contract until March. Ordnance expects to release 15,000 tons of nitrate of ammonia this month. About 11,000 tons of this amount is tagged for shipment to France and the Netherlands, the balance being available for domestic use. Sulphate of ammonia output has continued to decline and it now seems apparent that the supply will run 100,000 tons below that made available last season.

Organic materials have not improved their supply position. Bone meal, dried blood and tankage remained tight and while prospects seemed more favorable under an increase in meat production, current stocks were definitely low with trading necessarily restrained. Heavy importations of castor beans lent some color to the opinion that the pomace supply might be increased but no offerings reached the market last week. Recent favorable reports regarding increased production of fish scrap and meal have given way to unfavorable news brought about by weather conditions.

Western advices report a shortage of all agricultural chemicals. Demand was active but few orders were executed. Baltimore expects an active demand for fertilizer to supply the heavy food requirements. Chicago noted a limited production of nitrogenous fertilizer materials with demand active.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Production has not varied much so far this month, but continues considerably below that noted in July. The supply situation is tight with the shortage of surplus inventories forcing consumers to rely on current production. This condition has caused delayed shipments in some instances.

Bone Meal—No improvement could be noted in the supply situation and buyers have experienced difficulty in locating stocks. The market is firm with ceiling prices bid without bringing out offerings.

Castor Pomace—Arrivals of over 60,000 bags of castor beans last week encouraged hopes of a better future supply of pomace, through a larger production of oil. At present, shipments of pomace are not exceeding the limits of old contracts.

Fish Scrap — Weather conditions checked the menhaden catch last week. Operations over the previous weeks had been very encouraging and production made a considerable gain. The season in the Delaware and Jersey coastal waters usually ends by October 1 and the fishing fleets move to the Carolina coasts and later to Florida. Demand has been sufficient to absorb the scrap and meal production readily and it is believed a lot more can be sold if made available. Ceiling prices have prevailed.

Soda Nitrate — Present movement mostly routine. Supply situation satisfactory with prompt shipments available. Price structure firm but without change.

Tankage — Supply situation tight, but expected to show some improvement as packing house output increases. Current demand is ahead of production making it difficult for buyers to operate.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Contract shipments to acidulators represented the chief movement of phosphate rock. Considerable export inquiry continued in the market and sizable shipments have been made to North Europe, New Zealand and Australia. Enough material is above ground to permit prompt deliveries from mines and transportation has not proved a serious problem.

Superphosphate — Bureau of the Census placed July production at 611,388 tons of 18 percent a-p-a-, 21,251 tons of concentrated 45 percent and 2,332 tons of wet base 18 percent. In June, output was 614,922 tons of 18 percent, 22,053 tons of concentrated and 1,019 tons of wet base. Stocks at the end of July were 752,160 tons of 18 percent, 28,563 tons of 45 percent and 3,234 tons of wet base. On June 30 the supply of 18 percent was 730,062 tons, 28,602 tons of concentrated and 2,372 tons of wet base 18 percent. On July 31 last year the supply of 18 percent amounted to 751,485 tons, 45 percent concentrated was larger at 47,706 tons and wet base was larger at 4,047 tons. Production in the East has improved with an infusion of increased labor at several plants. Demand was active, particularly for shipments West and North.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

For Current Prices see page 9.

Potashes

Current movement of all grades of potash is confined to contract specifications. Producers have their output sold until March and are keeping production around peak levels regardless of an unusually tight manpower situation. Mixers are taking their deliveries readily and transportation has not been the problem noted early in the year.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore, Sept. 21.—With a worldwide scarcity of food there is every likelihood of the agricultural interests of the country making special efforts to increase the production under the impetus of the great demand certain to prevail. The menhaden fishing, which had picked up after a poor start in the Northern Atlantic Chesapeake Bay and along the Virginia capes, has once more experienced a set-back as a result of the aftermath of the new hurricane that caused great damage, especially in Florida, also sending the fishing fleet to cover at threatened points.

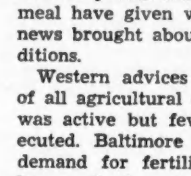
Chicago, Sept. 21.—Production was limited in nitrogenous fertilizer materials, and demand was brisk, with the combination of these factors resulting in a continuation of general strength. Blood showed the result of maintained buyer interest. Tankage was quiet but firm, while bone materials were fully steady in all respects. Bone Materials—Cattle jaws, skull and knuckles, $44 to $45 per ton; hard pressed dry rendered tankage, $1.35 per unit; steam ground bone meal, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36; 50 percent meat and bone scrap, $68 to $70.

Los Angeles, September 21.—Supplies of all agricultural chemicals remained short here this week. Demand was good, but few orders were being filled. No price changes were recorded. Ruling prices are:—Ammonia Nitrate—65 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant. Ammonia Phosphate—$48 per ton for 16/20 grade and $57 for 11/48 delivered from production plant. Ammonia Sulphate—$38 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from California plant. Canadian material on same basis.

Insecticides

It is now apparent that, barring wartime shortages which were beyond the industry's control, supplies of insecticides for the 1945 season were

—*Continued on page 60*



A Badge of Merit Learn to recognize this emblem. Treat it with regard fully befitting the national service for which it stands. This is the mark of honorable discharge from the armed services of the United States in the war which gives the world another chance.

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% K2O ALSO 50% K2O
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UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY Incorporated
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SELECTED SPENT FULLERS EARTH
The Unexcelled Fertilizer Conditioner used by Leaders in the Industry
THE DICKERSON COMPANY
DREXEL BUILDING • • PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.

P.C.A.
The SALT of the EARTH
RED MURIATE OF POTASH

BUSIEST and BIGGEST

This has been PCA's busiest year; also its biggest.

We're proud of our 44-45 record and of the growth this year has brought... proud too of the *three* white stars on our Army-Navy "E" flag, awarded for meritorious service. Also we're proud of our friends in the fertilizer industry. We say "thank you" for your confidence, your patronage, and the pleasant relationships we mutually enjoy. We pledge our best efforts to continue to deserve them.

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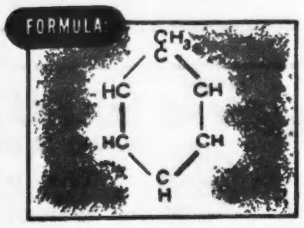
POTASH COMPANY of AMERICA
CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO
GENERAL SALES OFFICE... 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
MIDWESTERN SALES OFFICE... 612 Lehman Building, Peoria, Ill.
SOUTHERN SALES OFFICE... Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Ga.

TOLUOL

DEFINITION: The coal-tar product toluol, also called toluene and methylbenzene, is an aromatic hydrocarbon.

HISTORY: Discovered in 1838 by Pelletier and Walter in the condensation products from the manufacture of rosin-gas, and was called "retinaphtha." Afterwards Deville obtained it by destructive distillation of tolu balsam. The name toluol (toluene) was given to it by Berzelius. Mansfield found it in coal-tar.

FORMULA: C_7H_8



SOURCES: Toluol is a normal constituent of the light oil recovered in the distillation (coking) of coal. This source of toluol has, in peace times, been sufficient to meet civilian requirements.

CHARACTERISTICS: Colorless mobile liquid boiling at 110.6°C/760mm., having a density of 0.8812 at 4°C, and solidifying at −95° C. Insoluble in water, dissolves readily in alcohol or ether.

USES: Starting point in manufacture of dyestuff intermediates and medicinals. The parent substance of T.N.T. Diluent for lacquers and solvent for synthetic enamels.

GRADES: Nitration toluol; specific gravity .869-.873; boiling range 1°C including 110.6°C. Industrial pure toluol; specific gravity .864-.874; boiling range 2°C including 110.6°C. Approximate weight per gallon—7.24 lbs. Shipped in returnable 50-gallon drums, non-returnable 50-gallon steel barrels, tank cars, and by tank trucks in areas surrounding many industrial centers.

NOTE: *Deliveries are restricted by the primary requirements of toluol for war uses.*

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Supplies of basic coaltar chemicals registered some improvement during the past week. The increase was not as great in some as in others but the overall stock situation averaged better. Benzol and toluol were offered rather freely and some motor benzol reached the market. Export demand for these materials was active but the difficulty in securing licenses placed a damper on foreign buying temporarily. Xylol was not in as free supply as some of the other light oils. Production of xylol is comparatively small and demand during the war period did not expand sufficiently to cause much of an increase in output. Manufacturers of phthalic anhydride continued to buy naphthalene and there was little visible easement revealed in the crude market. Production of creosote oil found a ready outlet and some scarcity was noted in the high melting point grades of pitch.

Hydrogenated solvents were in better supply with the exception of the methyl varieties which were short on account of a cutback in production. Output is reported to have been stepped up in some of the intermediates. Anilin oil was in a little better shape and there was plenty of phthalic anhydride in sight. Prospects favored improvement in the supply outlook for monochlorobenzene but in orthodichlorobenzene and paradichlorobenzene the supply position was definitely tight. Limited quantities of diphenyl could have been purchased for the first time in many months.

Steel operations for the week beginning September1 7 were scheduled at 83.2 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 80.3 percent for the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 69.9 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,523,900 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with a production of 1,470,000 tons for the previous week and 1,714,300 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Basic Products

Benzol—Gradual improvement was reported in the supply situation and buyers for domestic use seemed to have no unusual difficulty in covering requirements. Some motor benzol is reported to be moving. There was an active export demand in the market although shipments were restricted through delays experienced in licensing.

Coaltar Pitch—High melting point material was in short supply and the market presented a tight appearance. Coaltar found a wider distribution with controls relaxed.

Creosote Oil—Demand for this material has not relaxed sufficiently to improve the supply position. Shipments for wood-processing have continued heavy and the market has retained its tight condition.

Cresylic Acid—Production and importations did not have much influence toward easing the market situation. Demand was broad with stocks under requirements. There is apparently a large backlog of orders to be satisfied and the supply position has remained tight.

Naphthalene—Demand for phathalic anhydride has continued active and it looked as though there was a tendency to build up stocks of the latter product. While prospects favor easement in the supply of crude naphthalene, there was little evidence of freer stocks last week. Refined was in heavy demand, both balls and flakes feeling the impact of a broad seasonal inquiry.

Phenol—Held a relatively tight position under a steady demand. Easement in the benzol supply suggests expansion in phenol output. Suppliers can now accept business without restrictions and there is a gradual slant toward a normal situation.

Toluol—No additional price changes were recorded in this material. The supply has shown further improvement with prompt shipments available. Difficulty in securing export licenses restrained foreign buying temporarily. Demand for export was good.

Xylol—Unlike some of the other light oils, xylol has remained tight. Production of this material is relatively small and the market is sensitive to the ebb and flow of consuming demand.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Buying has continued good in coaltar bases. Inquiry is better than in some time, while actual orders are reaching good proportions. The tone of the market still holds strong, with benzol continuing the feature. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure in tankcars, freight allowed 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2 degree, same basis, 27c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 26c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.8	127.8	129.2	129.2

For Current Prices see page 9.

Hydrogenated Solvents

These solvents are not offering a supply problem at the present time. Some curtailment in the methyl grades was reported owing to a falling off in production. Cyclohexanone has attracted some attention for cement uses in the vinylyte resin factories. Cyclohexanol has found an outlet in cleaning compounds and solvents.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Found an active outlet in a rather broad consuming field including intermediates, dyes and synthetic resins. Inventories not excessive and output seemed flush with demand.

Fumaric—Production reported running below current demand and the supply situation has continued tight. Heavy war demand forced a critical supply shortage which will require time to rectify.

Gamma—Showed no material change although tendency was toward improvement in inventory position.

Maleic—Not much of the anhydrous grade around. The market is slowly recuperating from a definite shortage resulting from recent heavy buying for use in protective coatings and laminated resins reported indirectly for war use.

Salicylic Acid—Production of somewhat better capacity reported and suppliers have been able to meet demand without much difficulty. The present movement has not exceeded routine limits.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Some improvement is reported taking place in the supply position with more benzol in sight. Lifting of allocation found a sizable backlog of orders and suppliers are making their own allocations at present. Stocks have eased but are not normal.

Diphenyl—Production of this material was formerly taken for specific war use and was commercially out of the market. There is not much available at present, although, suppliers admit they may be able to handle a little business.

Monochlorobenzene — Tight with better prospects reported for suppliers. The situation in benzol and chlorine

A Badge of Merit Learn to recognize this emblem. Treat it with regard fully befitting the national service for which it stands. This is the mark of honorable discharge from the armed services of the United States in the war which gives the world another chance.

Koppers has a number of strategically located shipping points throughout the country, from which it ships these coal tar solvents.

Now that allocations have been lifted, you can enjoy the manufacturing advantages of genuine coal tar solvents once more.

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC., TAR AND CHEMICAL DIVISION, PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended September 14 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	935,330
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	24,220,127
Benzol	gals.	3,052,130
Coaltar	gals.	11,322,417
Creosote oil	gals.	630,117
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,496,528
Phenol	lbs.	177,270
Toluol	gals.	610,426
Xylol	gals.	137,838

will have an important influence in the restoration of inventories.

Orthodichlorobenzene — No breakdown in the supply position of this intermediate. Stocks continued short with the market definitely tight.

Paradichlorobenzene—While current supplies are considerably under demand, the position of basic materials may improve stocks before the end of the year. The former stringency in benzol kept production down.

Phthalic Anhydride—Supplies are reported to be increasing and according to trade opinions, the formation of quite a stockpile is in progress. Current demand while fair, is not broad enough to absorb output readily. In some quarters, curtailment of production has taken place.

Coaltar Colors

Market position is leaning toward improvement. Labor has continued a problem and it is difficult to secure new equipment promptly. The supply of intermediates is better with the exception of a few specific items and while dyestuff manufacturers are not able to supply all domestic and export requirements, the situation is expected to improve appreciably by the end of the year.

Foreign Trade Council to Meet

The National Foreign Trade Council will hold its annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 12-14.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

Each agency would have its own particular job. Agriculture would attempt to bring about a proper balance between farming and industry in each area; Commerce would give special attention to encouraging industries to take advantage of industrial opportunities in these areas; Labor would see that workers were encouraged to take the jobs. The whole idea would cost $5,000,000 initially, and such sums as Congress found necessary in the future.

Industry Advisory Groups

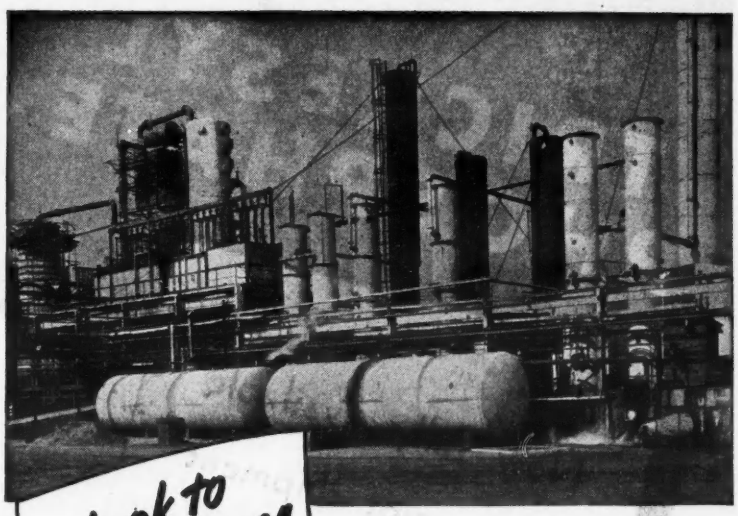
Whether industry advisory committees created by the WPB are all to go out of existence when the WPB is abolished, or be continued in some form or another to assist other government agencies in reconversion problems, is the question that is now facing President Truman.

During the period of the war the WPB created 792 of these advisory groups. That they served a very useful purpose in aiding the WPB over the bumps of war production cannot be denied. In fact, they made such a good record for themselves that Secretary of Commerce Wallace wants them all moved over to his department, where he can make use of them to foster high industrial activity.

One of Wallace's main objectives is to make his department a potent force in aiding business to smooth out the curves of industrial activity and be the spokesmen for business in more than name only when policy questions involving both business and labor are before the government. He is getting more and more support from the businessmen in his efforts, but whether he will be successful in all his aims is something else again.

Yerkes Retires from du Pont

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has announced the retirement of Leonard A. Yerkes, general manager of the rayon department.



Look to BETHLEHEM for COAL CHEMICALS

Benzol
(nitration, industrial, and motor grades)

Toluol
(nitration and industrial grades)

Xylol
(industrial grade)

Crude Heavy Solvent Naphtha

Crude Naphthalene

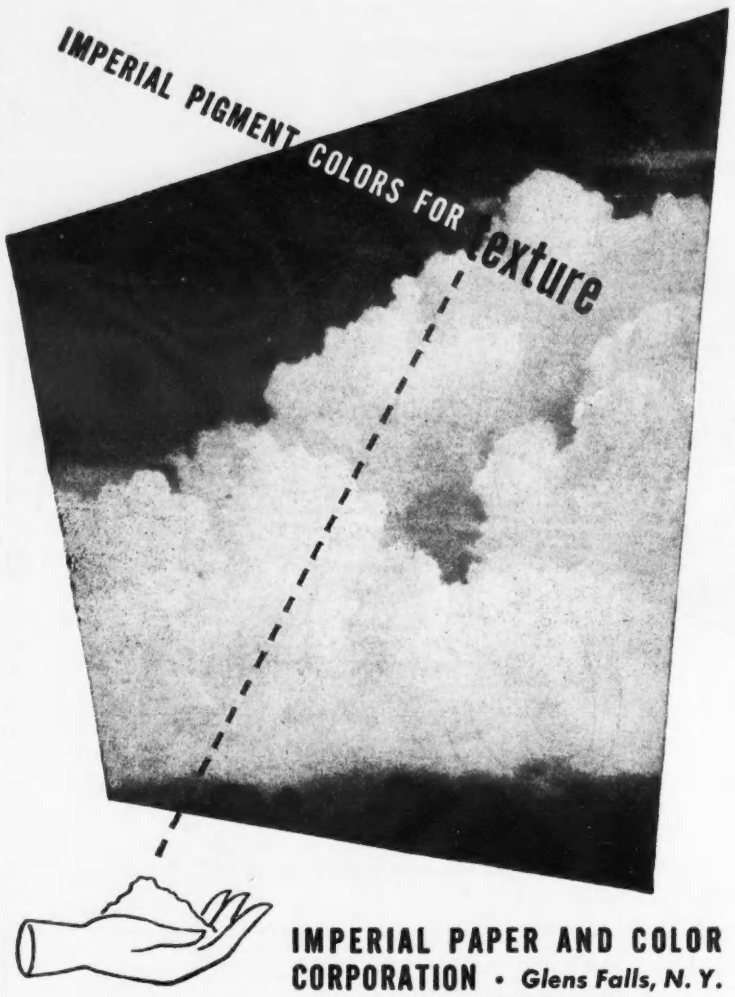
Crude Pyridine

BETHLEHEM STEEL

Other Bethlehem Products for the Chemical Industry

Forged pressure vessels . . . Chemical plant equipment . . . Sheets . . . Alloy studs . . . Pipe . . . BethColite (hot-dipped tinplate) . . . Electrolytic tinplate . . . Special-coated manufacturing terne plate . . . Black plate . . . Tool steel and small tools.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY • BETHLEHEM, PA.



IMPERIAL PAPER AND COLOR CORPORATION • Glens Falls, N. Y.
PIGMENT COLOR DIVISION
The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America

Branch offices and warehouses: Boston • New York • Philadelphia • Cleveland • Detroit • Cincinnati Pittsburgh • Seattle • Chicago • St. Louis • San Francisco • Baltimore • Dallas • Los Angeles • Louisville

Protective Coatings Materials

Two new bright lights have been projected into the otherwise rather dull-hued picture of reconversion progress in the protective coatings industry within the past week. Both of these gloom-dispellers have been electrifying in that they have lowered, even if they haven't altogether removed, some of the most serious deterrents to the ardently hoped-for rapid transition from wartime to peacetime marketing operations. And both have been welcomed with enthusiastic acclaim by the manufacturers of paints, varnishes and lacquers as marking important steps by the War Production Board and War Food Administration toward lifting barriers to the satisfying of long-pent-up civilian needs and opening the gate to gigantic marketing potentialities in supplying the coverings for new private as well as public building constructions.

The first of these cheering developments has taken the form of an announcement by the Secretary of Agriculture that the linseed and other drying oils quota under WFO-42a is to be increased October from the present 45 percent, and 50 percent at the outset of next month, to 75 percent of the trade's consumption in the base period, consisting of the average consumption for the corresponding calendar quarters of 1940 and 1941.

The other new development of untold benefit to the paint industry has been the announcement that government restrictions on the building of private residences, public constructions and commercial structures will be lifted on October 15, by which time a program designed to encourage construction while holding prices of materials at present ceilings, will have been put into effect, so that huge quantities of coatings will be called for and used.

True, the pleasing picture presented by the promised lifting of all present limitations on the private use of building materials and the expectation of a resultant building boom, necessitating the purchase and application of a huge amount of protective coatings, is being dimmed to some extent by the present tie-up in the automotive industry and threats of continued labor difficulties in many other lines whose products would afford enormous marketing potentialities for paints, varnishes and lacquers. But these deterrents to a steady expansion of the marketing of protective coatings in civilian enterprises may well be regarded as merely ephemeral.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alphapinene, 1c. per gal.
Gum turpentine, 1c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

For Current Prices see page 9.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Though naturally gratified to some extent by the recent action of the War Production Board in increasing the quota of lead which they may put into processing in the production of basic carbonate white lead during the third quarter of this year by an additional allotment of one-third of their quarterly allowance of 20 percent of the amount so processed during the first six months of last year, which has raised their quota for this purpose in the current month to 26⅔ percent, the manufacturers of this form of white lead and other lead pigment makers are hopeful of obtaining further concessions from WPB through an additional modification of the restrictions imposed by M-384, governing the permissible uses and distribution of pig lead. Prices of lead have remained unchanged for the week September 14-21 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

While the overall supply of zinc slabs continues rather limited, despite recent gains in production, manufacturers of lead-free zinc oxide are still finding it none too easy to procure enough slabs to fill all the orders on their books, although they are no longer subject to allocation control over the slabs since the revocation of M-11. Quotations on zinc slabs have continued unaltered for the week September 14-21 at 8.25c. in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Pigments

Red Lead—Continues in keen demand but restricted supply, inasmuch as the oxidizers have had to be content with the quota allocated to them under the provisions of lead chemicals regulation M-384, which has not been liberalized in their favor as it has for the makers of basic carbonate white lead. However, the manufacturers of this lead pigment and litharge are strongly of the opinion that it will not be long before order M-384 is revoked in its entirety.

White Lead—Corroders of white lead pigments, though still hoping for the removal of all limitations on their production of these pre-eminently important constituents of exterior paints, are generally pleased with the recent action of the War Production Board in adding 6⅔ percent to their third-quarter allotment of 20 percent for the production of basic carbonate white lead for the current month through the issuance of directive 1 to order 384 which liberalizes the provisions of paragraph (b) of that order to that extent for September. But, although they will presumably be permitted to keep their production of this pigment running at the 20 percent per quarter rate or on a basis of 80 percent per annum of the amount thus processed during the first six months of last year, under this modification of paragraph (b) of M-384, they realize that the use of basic carbonate white lead for the making of lead-in-oil and for the production of exterior paints by their manufacturers continues subject to the limitations set forth in paragraph (j) of this order, so that their sales to paint makers are still restricted to that extent.

Fillers and Extenders

Chalk—A steady movement of this material continues to be reported, with prices well maintained for both domestic and imported types. Latest arrivals have included 200 bags of precipitated chalk.

China Clay—In increasing demand, with sizable quantities of English as well as domestic materials going into consuming channels. An arrival of 906 bags is noted.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—Though inventories of channel blacks continue to show a steady buildup, resulting from the vastly increased production through government-financed plant extensions and relatively new plant constructions and operations, paint makers are still lacking assurance that they will be able to obtain all they may desire of the compressed or "beads" type of channel blacks, commonly described as the "rubber" grades, when all restraints on their employment of these grades are removed. Notwithstanding the revocation of schedule 32 of M-300, limiting the use of these types to the manufacture of auto

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tires, which becomes effective September 30, it is considered doubtful if the available supply of these grades will prove sufficiently large to satisfy the requirements of both the synthetic rubber tire makers and paint manufacturers.

Mercury Oxides — A long-overdue reduction in the prices of both technical red and technical yellow mercury oxides, commensurate with the recent drop in the cost of quicksilver, from $145 to $91 per flask, is expected to be announced shortly.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates — Paint and varnish makers are showing their appreciation of the recent removal of these driers from allocation control by fairly flooding the market with long-withheld orders for them.

Tallates—A notable tapering off of the buying operations of paint and varnish makers in these products of tall oil has been noted since the barriers to their procurement of naphthenates have been swept away. But there is still a moderate call for these driers.

Stearates—Continue moving in fair volume into paint-making channels engaged in civilian production work where these flattening agents are still urgently needed. Military order cancellations have been few in number and relatively small in the aggregate and in many instances welcomed by the manufacturers who are now able to accommodate a comparatively large number and total of civilian orders which they had hitherto been compelled to decline.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—In view of the general belief that the cost regulatory order MPR-37, whereby the pricing of dibutyl phthalate is based on the individual cost of butanol in each instance, is certain to be subject to some revision, with the elimination of pressing military exigencies, all the manufacturers of this material, with one exception, have refrained from making any price revisions for the current monthly period, September 10-October 9, and are planning to withhold action in that direction until they know to what extent the contemplated changes in this order's provisions will affect their cost accounting. The only exception to this withholding of price revisions on this material has been noted in the case of the lowest price producer who has dropped his levels 2½ cents per pound, to a basis of 17.8 cents in tankcars, for the current monthly period.

Naval Stores

Although standing timber in the Southern pine growing areas has been virtually unaffected by the hurricane which wrought such extensive damage to buildings, aeronautical and machinery installations in Florida and the Carolinas, the heavy rainfalls which preceded, accompanied and followed the big blows in these regions of the South during the past week have tended to handicap still further gum gathering operations in the soft pine and loblolly woodlands, with a resultant additional slowdown of the movement of new crop gum naval stores from producing points to the primary market centers.

Rosin—Because of the unrelieved shortage of all grades of gum rosin except the pale types in the primary markets of the South, prices have continued to be firmly maintained at the relatively high ceiling levels established by OPA a month ago. But only a comparatively light volume of business has been recorded on the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange or at any of the other Southern storage points.

While military requirements in most directions have been materially reduced, there is still a fairly sizable demand from the Navy procurement agencies for the pale grades, still used extensively in the making of anti-fouling paints for application to ships' hulls. On private or civilian accounts, however, takings of the pale grades of gum rosin and the low grades of wood rosin are being held down by the restrictions imposed by WPB order M-387, regulating the consumption and permissible inventories of all rosins.

A committee from the American Turpentine Farmers Association, representing the gum naval stores producing industry, and a representative of one of the leading producers of wood rosin is now requesting WPB to rescind or at least to modify this regulation which, it is contended, seriously interferes with the movement of these rosins into consuming channels, causing a backing-up of stocks in the producing area.

Savannah, Sept. 21.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00
D	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07
E	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
F	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
G	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74
H	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
I	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
K	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
M	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82
N	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98
WG	7.23	6.23	7.23	7.23	7.23
WW	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
X	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
	Drums				
Sales	27	...	...	...	123
Receipts	67	187	217	131	119
Shipments	4	...	200	...	...
Stocks	6,961	7,148	7,165	7,296	7,415

Turpentine—A steadily tightening supply position has been noted in gum turpentine at the primary centers in the South throughout the past week, as the demand has continued to outstrip the current movement of new crop material from producing points to the market, albeit the needs of the Fall painting campaign have been somewhat restricted by lack of enough raw materials.

On the Savannah Naval Stores Exchange, the official market price of gum spirits has been advanced a full cent per gallon to 78c., whereat it is within 2c. of the prevailing CCC parity price of 80c., which would have to be paid if it becomes needful to draw upon government holdings.

The Department of Agriculture reports having sold from surplus stocks 1,300 pints of gum turpentine, in pint cans, located at Granite City, Ill.

Savannah, Sept. 21.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	77	3,850	...	...	6,744
Tuesday	77	...	120	...	6,864
Wednesday	77½	3,400	75	13	6,926
Thursday	77½	...	46	...	6,972
Friday	78	1,050	47	82	6,937

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum—Although no action has yet been taken by OPA on the application of the manufacturers of this gum for some relief from the squeeze, from which they are suffering while compelled to pay abnormally high prices for both gum and wood rosins without authorization for a commensurate lifting of the ceiling prices on their products, even when the latter contain 50 percent or more of these rosins, it is understood that this matter is now under advisement by OPA and that the chances favor an announcement on this score within the near future.

Varnish Gums

Copal—One of the most troublesome restrictions on marketing operations in the Congo copal industry is about to be removed by the withdrawal of allocation control September 30 over distribution of this gum to consumers by the importers. Although allocation control over the apportionment of the quantities authorized by the Mixed Raw Materials Board for importation into the United States remains to plague the importers, there will no longer be any necessity for obtaining authorization for making deliveries to customers. This action has been taken by WPB by amending the general imports order M-63. An arrival of a cargo of Congo copal from the Belgian Congo, consisting of 9,831 bags has been recorded, this past week, but this has not accomplished much toward replenishing the greatly depleted local stocks, inasmuch as almost all of it will go forward immediately to consumers who contracted for it a long time ago.

Shellac—Only slight improvement has been noted within the past week in the volume of bleaching operations, although there has been some amplification of the supply of seedlac and T.N. and in available labor.

Glues and Binders

Casein—Although three cargoes of Argentine casein—two fairly sizable and one of rather small proportions—have reached here within the past

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week, the local market for this material is still far from plentifully supplied, inasmuch as domestic production has not yet returned to its prebellum magnitude. Shippers in Buenos Aires are continuing to ask 19c. f.o.b. that port, equivalent to 22¾c. delivered here. Argentina's exports for last year are reported to have shown an increase of 15,022,000 kilograms, shipped in 1943, to 23,282,893 kilos. The three cargoes mentioned above have consisted of 16,882 bags, 11,928 bags, and 19,026 bags, respectively.

Glues—Although consumers of both hide and bone glues are now relieved of the requirements for making applications for allotments of these materials, they are in no wise better situated on the score of procuring their full needs. Manufacturers, because of labor shortages, lack of sufficient raw materials and unfavorable weather conditions, have been unable to produce this past Summer anywhere nearly as much of the finished glues as they had hoped for and are now being compelled to scale down their deliveries to their customers. Inventories in most instances average not more than a month to six weeks' supplies, although usually at this time of year they provide for four or five months' requirements.

White Phosphorus Offered by RFC

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of Surplus Property of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation announces that it has approximately 16,400,000 pounds of white phosphorus and 12,543 vulcanized fiber sheets for disposal and will consider offers for these materials submitted through October 3. Sales will be made on the basis of informal written offers submitted to the agency serving the prospective purchaser's territory.

The item, quantity, description, agency and reference number, and location of the material follows:—

Phosphorus, white, 7,541,154 pounds, bulk, specification 4-503-305A, Richmond, No. 232082, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Phosphorus, white, 954,400 pounds, 400-pound metal drums, Birmingham, No. 14628, Huntsville, Ala.

Phosphorus, white, 7,970,070 pounds, bulk, Birmingham, No. 14653, Huntsville, Ala.

Fiber sheets, 12,543 sheets, black, vulcanized, size .062 inches by 54 inches by 84 inches, Detroit, No. 8730, Ford Motor Co., Willow Run bomber plant, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Chemical Allocations

—Continued from page 4

American agriculture. Ordnance plants expect to produce about 15,000 tons of ammonium nitrate during the month of September, 11,000 tons of which will be moved to France and the Netherlands, and the remainder will be distributed to American users.

Ammonia Sulphate—Production continues to decline. It appears that the supply during the current season will be at least 100,000 tons under the amount made available during the season just ended. Orders covering the allocation of nitrogen compounds have been revoked as of September 30, 1945.

Carbon Black—All requests were met in full. Revocation of the allocation order will become effective September 30.

Chrome Chemicals—Control during September was only nominal, since no individual allotments of sodium bichromate were made consumers and the amount available to each buyer was freely determined by negotiation between him and his supplier. Producers, however, were limited in the total amount they might sell to various industries. All other chrome chemicals were released for distribution without restriction. In addition to the regular production, approximately 500 tons of imported sodium bichromate will be made available to producers during the month by the United States Commercial Corporation. This material will be distributed without any restriction. It is expected that production of chrome chemicals will be adequate for all requirements essential to the reconversion program. It is not anticipated that there will be any surplus. Allocation control has been revoked effective September 30.

Cinchona Alkaloids—Quinidine: Approximately a thirty-day supply, based on present program, was released for treatment of cardiac disorders. Totaquine: Requests were granted in full for dosage forms and compounds for antimalarial use. Quinine and Salts: Requests for antimalarial use in ampule medication and other essential clinical uses were allowed in full. Cinchonine: Small amounts were allocated for industrial use as laboratory reagents in tungsten analysis.

Detergents, Synthetic Organic—Synthetic detergents were allocated as follows:—Textiles (80 percent of requests); metal cleaners (80 percent); insecticides (50 percent); dairy cleaners (80 percent); germicides (70 percent); chemical manufacture (50 percent); soap (10 percent); pulp and paper (100 percent); leather (100 percent); mixed cleaners (10 percent); industrial cleaners (80 percent); cellophane (100 percent); cosmetics (50 percent); synthetic rubber (100 percent). No material was allocated for auto cleaners or chemical manufacture. Revocation of the control order will become effective September 30.

Ethyl Alcohol—The following quantities were allocated covering civilian and indirect military uses: General coatings and solvents, 88,000 gallons; adhesives, 50,000 gallons; inks and duplicating fluids, 29,000 gallons; nitrocellulose and lacquers, 471,000 gallons; shellac and resins, 517,000 gallons; basic medicinal chemicals, 243,000 gallons; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 474,000 gallons; food products not otherwise classified, 75,000 gallons; vinegar, 237,000 gallons; preservatives and cleaning, 29,000 gallons; chemical products not otherwise classified, 920,000 gallons; acetaldehyde, 3,623,000 gallons; acetic acid, 1,134,000 gallons; ethers, 336,000 gallons; ethyl acetate, 769,000 gallons; ethyl chloride, 1,005,000 gallons; other ethyl esters, 187,000 gallons; ethylene dibromide, 408,000 gallons; dehydration of nitrocellulose, 356,000 gallons; plastics and synthetic resins, 750,000 gallons; mechanical processes and uses, 262,000 gallons. Direct allocations were not made to consumers of alcohol for toiletries and cosmetics, oral antiseptics, rubbing alcohol compounds and candy glazes. For these end uses specific amounts were released to producers according to the provisions of paragraph (f) of Order M-300. The following quantities were released to producers in accordance with the procedure outlined above: Group B, 1,164,000 gallons; Group C, 284,000 gallons; Group F, 325,000 gallons. Producers and distributors were authorized to deliver the following quantities against certified orders under the various enduse groups listed in Schedule 71 of Order M-300: Group A, 1,508,000 gallons; Group D, 140,000 gallons; Group E, 133,000 gallons; Group G, 108,000 gallons; Group H, 501,000 gallons; small orders 339,000 gallons.

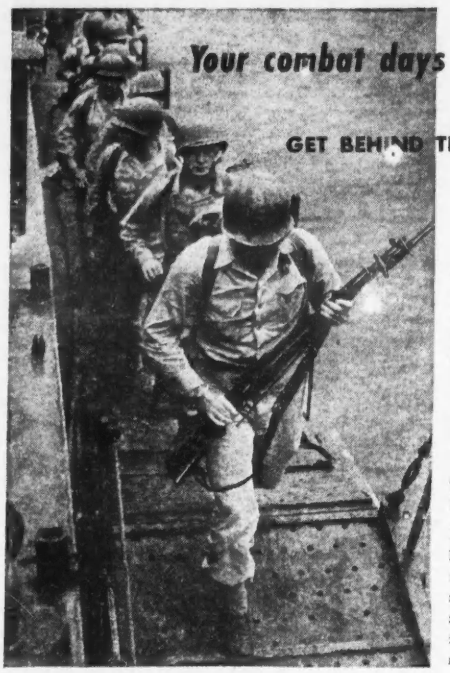
Methanol—Requests for 188,600 gallons of wood distilled 95-97 percent grade for denaturants were granted in full. Requests for synthetic methanol were also granted in full as follows:—Dimethyl aniline, 50,600 gallons; drugs and pharmaceuticals, 116,663 gallons; dyes and intermediates, 30,060 gallons; extraction and solvent uses, 17,572 gallons; photographic, 53,352 gallons; protective coatings and wood stains, 115,415 gallons; others, 425,106 gallons. Full allocation was continued in September in view of a satisfactory stock level and the prospect of additional methanol becoming available in the near future.

Natural Resins—All domestic requests were met in full. Exports to Canada were denied in line with recommendations of the Combined Raw Materials Board. Revocation of the allocation order will be effective September 30.

Peroxygen Chemicals—All requests for sodium peroxide were allowed in full. Allocations of sodium perborate and hydrogen peroxide were made on the basis of 100 percent of 1943 monthly averages. A comparatively small amount of material was released under paragraph (f). Revocation of the allocation order will be effective September 30.

Pyrethrum—Distribution was entirely under paragraph (f), pending revocation of the order on September 30.

Rotenone—Distribution was made for uses determined by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the control of insect infestations. Revocation of the allocation order will become effective September 30.



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Current Prices

—Continued from page 33

Zinc chloride, tech., gran., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.75	—
l.c.l., works....100 lbs.	6.50	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works.....lb.	.0250-	—
USP, dms.....lb.	.30 -	.31
jars .....lb.	.35 -	.36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb.	.33 -	.37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.25 -	.30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb.	.16 -	—
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb.	4.68 -	4.75
jars .....lb.	4.40 -	—
Laurate, bbls.....lb.	.32 -	.33
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).		
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, dms. lb.	.16 -	.19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l. dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07⅝-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.07¼-	—
50%, French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08⅝-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09⅝-	—
USP, ctns., c.l.....lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.10⅝-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.		
Resinate,[4] fused, 1% Zn, lump, dms .lb.	.11 -	.12
precipitated, 8.40% to 9% Zn, powd., dms..lb.	.14½-	.15
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb.	.15 -	.16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb.	.29 -	—
smaller lots, same basis.lb.	.30 -	.31
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs	4.15 -	—
flake, ogs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.	3.80 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.	4.55 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.	6.10 -	—
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1,4] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb.	.08⅝-	—
Barium pigment,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.0585-	—
Zinc sulphide, calcium pigment,[1,4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb	.0585-	—
Fluorescent pigment,[1,4] works, frt. ald..lb.	.90 -	1.00
Magnesium pigment,fl,[4] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06 -	—
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb.	.28 -	.31
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.....lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld..lb.	2.00 -	2.80
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb	.06¼-	—
Pac. cst .....lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.....lb.	.07 -	—
Zirconium hydride, cns., works, lb.	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb.	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.	75.00 -	100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst....lb.	.07 -	—
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works lb.	1.80 -	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for Sept. 3.

General Paint Plan For Recapitalization Approved

Stockholders of the General Paint Corporation, San Francisco, has approved the company's recapitalization plan under which each one share of the outstanding 67,446 shares of preferred stock will become one share of first preferred and one share of second preferred, effective after October 1, when the final dividend at the present $2.67 rate will be paid.

Hercules Naval Stores Plant Addition Planned

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced a $1,250,000 addition to its naval stores plant at Brunswick, Ga., now under construction. The new unit will add approximately 3,600,000 pounds of rosin and resinous products and 720,000 pounds of liquid products to the plant's monthly output.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Considerable additional progress has been made by the petroleum industry in the authorized shedding of its military service uniform and in dressing itself anew in civilian clothing, also in becoming accustomed to its new fittings.

Within the past week, it has divested itself of the last of the war-exigency-imposed restrictions on sea, rail and pipeline transportation and has been aided by the Petroleum Administration in extricating itself from the hitherto prevailing control on its importation and distribution of gasoline, kerosene and fuel oils in the East coast States, so that it will be entirely free from these limitations by September 30. Even the ban on civilian use of aviation gasoline has been dropped.

Furthermore, this industry has received assurances from the Petroleum Administration that there will be enough ocean-going tankcars, and pipeline deliveries to meet all needs of civilians, although that bureau has estimated that demands for all petroleum liquids for October will reach a daily rate of 2,034,000 barrels from the State of Texas alone, of which 1,868,000 barrels will be crude oil, while the average daily rate of production for all the American oilfields will continue at a level of well over 4,500,000 barrels for some time to come.

A serious deterrent to a smooth transition from wartime to peacetime production and marketing operations, has arisen this past week, however, in the sudden outbreak of strikes among union workers in the refineries of the Calumet, Indiana; Ohio Valley and Texas areas, also in storage plants and trucking accommodations in the Chicago and Detroit sectors, which may spread to California and which already threaten to stop the flow of about 40 percent of the petroleum derivatives coming to the Atlantic seaboard.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Crude petroleum, from fourteen stripper well pools, located in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas, 20c. to 35c. per bbl.

Prices Reduced

None

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Although there has been a further tapering off of military requirements and takings, a sizable movement continues under way in these high solvency aromatic naphthas, as civilian use purchasing is still reaching goodly proportions. Prices of both Class A, the xylol type, and Class B, the toluol type, continue to be well maintained.

Cleaners' Naphtha — A moderately lively demand continues to be noted from civilian interests and only a slightly smaller inquiry is reported from military procurement agencies.

Lacquer Diluent—Buying interest is still running fairly high in this paint thinner.

Mineral Spirit—Moving steadily into consuming channels in the paint industry.

Rubber Solvent—Despite the recent diminution in the production of synthetic rubber caused by shutdowns in some of the tire plants in Ohio, resulting from labor strikes, the takings of the rubber manufacturers are still sufficiently extensive to absorb virtually the entire current supply and output of this solvent.

Stoddard Solvent — Purchasing operations of civilian dry-cleaning interests continue to outstrip those on military account.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Paint and varnish makers engaged in civilian production work continue buying extensively of this solvent as purchasing for military products wanes.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Orders for petroleum solvents and diluents continue to run to a sizable aggregate in this area of the Midwest, whenever these materials can be obtained in substantial quantity. The paint and allied lines are reported to be willing takers.

Los Angeles, Sept. 21.—Inquiry for petroleum solvents and paint thinners has continued to increase on the Pacific coast within the past week as supplies have become a little more liberal. Prices have remained steady.

Lighter Fractions

Butane — Although all restrictions on the use of this liquefied petroleum gas have now been removed through the revocation of order L-38, consumers outside the makers of high-octane aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber are finding it only slightly less difficult than hitherto to procure in sizable quantities. Prices continue strongly maintained.

Heptane—Continues in brisk demand.

Hexane—Still moving steadily into consuming, most civilian, channels.

Octanes—In moderate request, with prices well maintained.

Pentanes — Although military requirements in this gas have shrunken to meager proportions, there is still a sizable civilian demand for it.

Propane—Conditions almost exactly similar to those prevailing in the butane market also characterize those in this gas, except for the fact that it is in slightly more plentiful supply.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The liquefied petroleum gases have continued to move at a somewhat better rate in this area recently, whenever available, although supplies are said to be not overly large in most instances. Inquiry also continues brisk.

Los Angeles, Sept. 21.—Inquiries for propane and butane remain good on the Pacific coast. Supplies of both appear to be on the increase here. However, all demand cannot be met.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—Freed from allocation control, these waxes continue to move in sizable volume into consuming channels under the leadership of the standard process types.

Paraffin—Despite a stepping-up of production activities among the leading refineries, within the past fortnight, there is still a shortage of crude scale and an even more pronounced scarcity of the refined grades, as the civilian demand has continued to mount to huge proportions.

Petrolatum — U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades of this petroleum jelly are still moving in sizable volume, with prices well maintained on all grades.

White Mineral Oils—Continue in fair demand, with both producers and other suppliers holding prices firmly.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—Instead of a further recession, as had been generally expected, the average daily rate of crude oil production for the week ended September 15 has shown an increase of 19,500 barrels to 4,537,900 barrels.

The Office of Price Administration has granted increases in the ceiling prices of crude oil from fourteen stripper well pools located in seven states, ranging from 20 cents to 35 cents per barrel, effective September 21. The fourteen pools and the amount of the increase in prices per barrel in each instance follows:—Arkansas, Garland City, 35 cents; California, Torrance "34," 20 cents; Illinois, Boos North, 20 cents; Clay City West (McClosky), 20 cents; Maple Grove East, 35 cents; Kansas, Beaumont North, Boxzberger, Jobes and Kraus, all 35 cents; Louisiana, Lake Barre, 35 cents; New Mexico, Barber, 27 cents; P.C.A., 35 cents; Salt Lake, 26 cents; Texas, Sand Flat (Paluxy), 35 cents.

PAW has announced that its estimate of petroleum demand for October indicates that a daily rate of 2,034,000 barrels of all petroleum liquids would be required from Texas during that month.

Gasoline—The door to civilian use of aviation gasoline has been opened wide by the revocation of all regulations governing the distribution and employment of this fortified product set forth in part 534 of the Regulations of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

The price differential between premium and regular grades of gasoline to wholesale distributors is to be reduced by one-eighth cent per gallon additional as soon as sufficient quantities of prewar quality housebrand gasoline are available at all distribution points in the East.

PAW has announced the removal of controls placed on the importation and distribution in the East coast states of gasoline, kerosene and fuel oils.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Highlight of the oils and fats market during the week was the announcement of the increases of quotas in the uses of these materials in the production of shortening, cooking and salad oils, soap, paint and varnish, coated fabrics, linoleum and other floor coverings for the base period 1940-41.

Department of Agriculture announced, effective October 1, the quota of fats and oils in the production of shortening, cooking and salad oils will be increased from the current 79 percent to 88 percent. This action resulting from reduced military needs and a larger prospective supply of soybean oil. The quota for margarin will remain the same as for the third quarter, at 95 percent of the base period.

Soap manufacturers also may increase their use of oils and fats, effective October 1, from 74 percent to 78 percent. Although the soap fats and oils supply situation has not improved, the Agriculture Department explained, the increase was made possible by military cutbacks and releases of government stockpiles. The forthcoming amendment to the soap order 42b will also specifically designate as quota-exempt the fats and oils used in soap for distribution to Puerto Rico and other United States Territories.

Also effective October 1, there will be an increase from 45 percent quota to 75 percent, in the amount of fats and oils used in the production of paints and varnish, coated fabrics, and floor coverings, such as linoleum. The new quota will include all uses listed in WFO 42a, including military needs, except tung oil, which remains quota-exempt.

The Department of Agriculture has continued through March 31, 1946, the suspension of restrictions on deliveries of crude cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn oils to refiners under WFO 29. Allocations are now being made for October, November, and December use and deliveries.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures totaled four contracts during the week. Two October contracts were sold at the ceiling—14.31c. per pound and two May at 14.20c. An active demand continued for new crude oil, but trading lacked snap and was confined to immediate and prompt positions. Crushers were not offering forward deliveries.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
October	14.31	14.31	14.10 bid
December	....	....	14.31 nom.
March	....	....	14.31 nom.
May	14.20	14.20	14.20 nom.
July	....	....	14.20 nom.
September	....	....	13.25-14.00

Total sales, 4 contracts.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, Sept. 20.—Ginning getting under way. Some Mississippi and Arkansas mills will start this week and Tennessee mills not expected to begin until about OctoLer 1. Scattered showers delayed picking. Farmers complain cotton not progressing favorably. Number of bolls considerably below normal.

Atlanta, Sept. 20.—Cottonseed receipts in Georgia during August were 15,547 tons as compared with 26,965 last year, and 40,533 in 1943. Continued rains seriously hampering picking and ginnings, and unquestionably further damaged crops.

Linseed Oil

An urgent demand for deliveries of oil against former contracts was not satisfied during the week, owing to the scarcity of available supplies for immediate and prompt delivery. Interest in new-crop oil has broadened, and it was reported that some trading was transacted for January forward delivery at current prices.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None
Prices Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	192.7

For Current Prices see page 9.

Manufacturers received with considerable gratification the announcement by the Department of Agriculture increasing the oil quota to 75 percent under WFO 42a that may be used in the production of paints, varnish, coated fabrics and floor coverings, effective October 1, from the current quota of 45 percent. The new quota will cover all military and civilian uses.

The 1945 flaxseed crop for Canada was officially estimated at 7,397,000 bushels, compared with the harvested crop of 9,668,000 bushels in 1944.

Los Angeles, Sept. 19.—Market remains steady. Supplies still short. Oil was quoted at 14.5c. per pound in tankcars.

Minneapolis, Sept. 19.—Oil produced showed an increase in the oil content from new seed arriving from the Northern reaches of the belt and a much better iodine number on the North Dakota seed being crushed. Small sales for the last quarter of 1945 were covered by crushers during the week. Shipment of new crop oil is a little behind schedule, but it is hoped that increased labor for crushing plants will rectify this situation in the immediate future.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	6,540,000	9,120,000
Since Sept. 1	17,640,000	24,140,000

Flaxseed—Heavy receipts have appreciably increased crushing operations during the week and production was close to capacity in the Northwest.

Minneapolis, Sept. 19.—Encouraged by liberal daily receipts and apparently guaranteed supplies, crushers in the Northwest speeded up production to 90 to 95 percent capacity last week. The only thing that prevented capacity operation was the lack of labor. Buyers were still aggressive in the "to arrive" market, paying ceiling prices on flaxseed scheduled to arrive at any time up to June 1, 1946.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts— 1945-46	1944-45	Shipments— 1945-46	1944-45
This wk.	1,936,000	840,000	114,000	214,000
Since Sept. 1.	5,711,000	3,267,000	878,000	557,500

Flaxseed markets in Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 21.—Flaxseed shipments totaled 138,000 bushels to the Continent during the week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,937,000 bushels. Seed was quoted at $1.66 per bushel, f.o.b. steamer.

Hull, Sept. 21.—Bombay, £36½, December-February; Calcutta, £34¼, December-February; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated — Tight supply conditions continued to feature this market. Consuming demand was keen, but trading was curtailed by allocation restriction. Imports of castor oil totaled 740 drums from Brazil during the week.

Corn—Inquiry active, but trading was restricted by the sold-up production. Prices firm at ceilings.

Oiticica — Market remains steady, though business was light. Prices were well maintained here and in Brazil. Offerings for shipment limited.

Olive—Market was bare of supplies and ceilings were firm and nominal.

Peanut—Buying interest continues active from all refiners, but trades are few and far apart because crushers are not yet willing to make substantial commitments against new crop production.

Soybean—Volume of business slackened during the week. Buyers, offerings were fairly liberal, but buyers

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were showing less interest than heretofore. Prices steady at ceilings.

Sunflowerseed — Arrivals totaled 3,020 tons from the Argentine during the week and were consigned to the U. S. Commercial Corporation.

Tung — Moderate, but steady demand noted for prompt delivery. Prices well maintained at ceilings.

Los Angeles, Sept. 19.—Market remains firm with no particular new features involved during the past week. Demand for all oils was good, but because of limited supplies trading was light.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Active demand is still noted for most vegetable oils. Offerings still light. Prices firm and unchanged.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Lack of improvement in the production was noted during the week. Hog slaughter continued at the lowest level of the season. Trading was limited at ceilings.

Latest salvage figures announced for New York City indicate that waste fats collected in the metropolitan region during August totaled 460,295 pounds.

Lard—Scarcity of supplies continued to restrict sales. Demand was active at ceilings. Stocks of lard including pork fat in the United States on September 1 were reported at 67,120,000 pounds compared with 76,177,000 pounds, August 1, and 240,298,000 pounds September 1, last year. The 5-year average for September was 229,189,000 pounds. Chicago lard stocks on September 15 totaled 7,590,222 pounds against 8,325,497 pounds September 1 and 39,490,506 pounds September 15, 1944.

Tallow—While the cattle slaughter was reported on the increase in the West, available supplies were still below consumer requirements. Offerings were light and absorbed at ceilings.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Inquiry was active but sales were limited to regular customers. Market firm at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Demand continued excellent, but business was curtailed owing to sold-up production. Prices were well held at ceilings.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Firmness persists in the fatty acids market. Inquiry fairly active. Prices steady and unchanged.

Animal Oils

Degras—This market continued firm with demand keen, which exceeded supplies. Prices were strong at ceilings.

Grease Oil—Small lot trading noted during the week. Supplies were reported limited. Consuming inquiry has slackened and the tone of the market was easy.

Neatsfoot Oil—Buying interest continued dull and the market was easier, especially where sizable quantities were concerned. Small lots were sold at former levels.

Oleo—Business was inactive and the market was steady at ceilings.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Buying of animal oils quiet. Prices are well maintained. Grease oil, No. 1, quoted at 14¼c. per pound; oleo oil, No. 1, 13¾c.; tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. tankcar.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Fishing along the Atlantic coast was stopped by the hurricane during the week. Operators of plants on New Jersey coast were reported planning to shut down,

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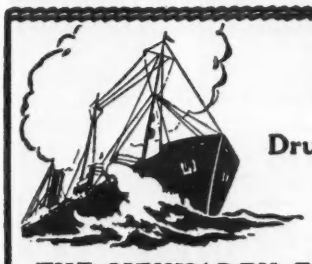
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unless fishing improved. Interest in crude oil was keen, but business was slow because of scarcity of offerings. Refined grades were quiet and firm.

Baltimore, Sept. 19.—The hurricane that swept up the Atlantic coast in the past few days interfered to a considerable extent with the operations of the menhaden fishing fleet at work above North Carolina. What the craft will do when the weather outlook is again favorable will depend largely upon whether the schools of the fish have undergone a material shifting of location. Past experiences have shown that the latter part of the season can be made quite profitable. Seiling remains at 8.9 cents per pound for crude oil.

Sardine—The sardine catch on the Pacific coast continued good and was above the volume at this time last season. Crude oil was bid at ceilings with no offerings reported. Trading in refined oil was slow. Interest in coldpressed oil has slackened, with buyers' views below ceiling levels.

Los Angeles, Sept. 19.—Market remains steady, and inquiries good. The California Sardine Products Institute reports 74,019 tons have been landed to September 8, against 55,741 tons to September 9, last year.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Market was quiet owing to the scarcity of offerings. The crop is reported short and there is little likelihood of supplies going to the feed and fertilizer trades during the next two or three months.

Linseed Meal—Trading was active for new crop meal and business was reported for delivery to next July at ceilings.

Minneapolis, Sept. 19.—Crushers were still unable to meet the demand for meal and indicated that they expected to sell every pound produced between now and January 1, probably beyond that date at ceiling prices. Buyers of all classes were in the market with jobbers finding only minimum offerings.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	13,200,000	10,200,000
Since Sept. 1	28,160,000	31,800,000

Soybean Meal—Advices from Atlanta stated that the CCC has tendered soya bean contracts to those processors in the Southeast who crushed Western beans last season. This action will be of considerable help in relieving protein shortage in this area. It is expected most processors will immediately sell their meal production at the ceiling—$45 per ton, bulk f.o.b. cars, Decatur—as soon as the beans are purchased.

Waxes

Beeswax—Receipts were reported at sixty bags during the week. Trading was curtailed by the lack of offerings from primary centers. Supplies on spot continued scarce. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Candelilla—Business was reported slow. Offerings for shipment from Mexico continued scarce.

Carnauba—Imports during the week totaled 2,830 bags for delivery against former orders. Consumers were showing an active inquiry, but business was slow, because of scarcity of offerings from Brazil.

Ouricury—Arrivals of 1,520 bags during the week were consigned against previous contracts. New business was featureless, though buyers were in the market for replacements and bidding at ceilings. Offers for shipment from Brazil were scarce.

Cottonseed Data: August

Cottonseed

	Tons 1944-45	Tons 1943-44
Receipts	[1]108,898	164,293
Crushed	122,014	101,710
On hand August 31.	205,637	180,749

Crude Oil

	Pounds 1944-45	Pounds 1943-44
Produced	37,247,000	30,258,000
Shipped	[2]36,063,000	26,550,000
On hand August 31.	[3]36,980,000	29,523,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds 1944-45	Pounds 1943-44
Produced	[4]53,043,000	30,487,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand August 31.	[5]234,177,000	182,254,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons 1944-45	Tons 1943-44
Produced	54,442	45,241
Shipped	67,030	42,208
On hand August 31.	40,069	31,023

Hulls

	Tons 1944-45	Tons 1943-44
Produced	28,334	24,128
Shipped	33,903	21,008
On hand August 31.	56,550	17,913

Linters

	Bales 1944-45	Bales 1943-44
Produced	35,598	29,894
Shipped	36,879	46,865
On hand August 31.	[6]18,045	44,949

[1] Includes 992 tons destroyed during 1945-46. Does not include 219,745 and 118,256 tons on hand August 1, 1945 and 1944, respectively, nor 3,304 and 2,973 tons reshipped during the seasons 1945-46 and 1944-45.

[2] Includes 11,891,000 pounds at oil mills, 19,313,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 5,776,000 pounds in transit.

[3] Produced from 57,880,000 pounds of olive oil.

[4] Includes 217,237,000 pounds at refining and manufacturing establishments, and 16,940,000 pounds held elsewhere and in transit.

[5] Includes 7,625 bales first cut, 26,484 bales second cut, and 1,489 bales mill run.

[6] Includes 4,835 bales first cut, 11,974 bales second cut, and 1,236 bales mill run.

Cotton Group to Meet

The Cotton Textile Institute will hold its nineteenth annual meeting October 24 and 25 in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

There was no noticeable improvement in the tight supply situation which has characterized sizing materials of late. Production of corn dextrins and starches continued restricted because processors were unable to obtain corn and plants were operated at reduced schedules. Deliveries against contracts were further delayed and in some instances were up to three months behind schedules. Additional arrivals of tapioca flour from Brazil have helped to ease the scanty supply situation to some extent, but consumers were still in dire need of this material. Supplies of potato and sweet potato starches also were practically nil.

Trading in tanstuffs continued inactive during the week, mainly due to the heavy inventories held by tanners. Prices were steady at current levels, with the exception of myrobalans which were easier for shipment. The bulk of recent business in foreign tanstuffs was placed for European account, which resulted in generally firm conditions at primary markets.

Buyers who are unable to obtain necessary supplies of hemlock and chestnut oak barks because other buyers are permitted to pay higher prices may apply for adjustment of their ceilings to the level of the other buyers, under amendment 1 to MPR 551, effective September 23, the Office of Price Administration announced. This action, is taken at the request of the industry so that buyers who are "frozen" at lower ceilings than others may obtain bark supplies necessary for their normal operations.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride—Consumers continued to absorb fair-sized lots for immediate needs. Market was steady and unchanged. Production of anhydrous and crystal during July was reported by Bureau of Census at 4,770,000 pounds and stocks at the end of that month were 1,753,000 pounds. Output of solution 32 Be. was indicated at 639,000 pounds and stocks were 326,000 pounds at the close of July.

Bichromates—Production of potash bichromate and chromate totaled 459,000 pounds during July and stocks at plants at the end of that month were 265,000 pounds. Output of soda bichromate and chromate was indicated at 6,244 tons and stocks at the end of July were 672 tons, compared with 483 tons at the same time in June, according to Bureau of Census.

Soda Hydrosulphite—Trading was fair and confined to actual needs. Production in July was reported at 3,184,000 pounds and stocks at plants at the end of the month were 898,000 pounds compared with 815,000 pounds for the same period in June, according to Bureau of Census.

Sulphur Dioxide—Revised figures indicated production in June at 6,879,000 pounds, consumption at 3,479,000 pounds and stocks at the end of that month at 2,532,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census.

Sulphonated Oils—Market continued firm. Demand was moderate for prompt requirements. Withdrawals against contracts in good request. Prices unchanged and reflected the strength in basic oils and fats.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Small lots were in fair request. Offerings were light and well held at ceilings.

Cochineal—Trading was limited to actual requirements. Supplies were closely held at former levels.

Madder—Routine demand was noted during the week. Supplies were reported small. Quotations were steady.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Myrobalans, J1, $3 per ton.
Myrobalans, J2, $3 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
298.0	300.6	296.3	267.9

For Current Prices see page 9.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg—Demand continued to exceed supplies during the week. Trading was confined to small lots because of scarcity of material. Prices were firm at ceilings. Stocks in cold storage were reported at 4,000 pounds on September 1, against 31,000 pounds, for the previous month, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Egg Yolk—Buying interest was unabated, but with supplies unavailable, trading was quiet and limited to small lots. Production showed no improvement and continued light. Quotations were well maintained at ceilings. Stocks of egg yolk in cold storage on September 1, totaled 192,000 pounds, compared with 207,000 pounds, August 1, and 509,000 pounds, September 1, last year, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Starch, Corn—Production continued restricted owing to the limited quantities of corn obtainable by processors. Some plants were still shut down and others reported operating on reduced schedules. Demand was keen and deliveries against contracts showed no improvement and were delayed from two to three months. The visible corn supply was larger for the first time in weeks and increased 317,000 bushels to 3,708,000 bushels for the week ended September 15, compared with 9,042,000 bushels for the same period last year.

Starch, Potato—Inquiry for new crop material was active, and an active trade is expected as soon as offerings are available. Supplies were scarce on the spot and quotations were nominal at ceilings. The large prospective potato crop has raised the hopes of consumers for an appreciable increase in the production of starch this season.

Tapioca Flour—Arrivals of 13,295 bags were reported during the week and were consigned to the U. S. Commercial Corporation for delivery on allocation. Consumers were showing an active inquiry for shipment from Brazil. Offerings were not liberal and reports continued that sales were being made to European buyers at prices higher than import ceilings.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—Conditions in this market remain firm, irrespective of the light demand for replacements. Advices from primary markets reported a good volume of business at current prices for delivery to other countries.

Hematine Extract—In moderate call with prices steady and unchanged.

Myrobalans — Consuming inquiry continued quiet and little improvement was expected until the latter part of the year. Tanners' inventories were said to be heavy. J1 was selling on the basis of $54 per short ton, landed U. S. ports. J2 was quoted at $47 and crushed $68, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Arrivals during the week totaled 10,220 bags for delivery against former contracts. Tanners' supplies were reported fairly liberal. Export inquiry from Europe was active, but business was dull owing to government restrictions.

Valonia — Supplies of cups and beards were reported available for shipment from Turkey, but prices were still far above tanners' views. Beards, 42 percent, were offered on the basis of $110 per short ton and cups, 32 percent at $75 per short ton, landed U. S. ports. Export taxes were recently lifted by Turkey.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Menthol and quicksilver wrote the price news in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week. Both were written down to lower price levels and both were under foreign influences the end of which is not in sight. Another price development came in natural methanol and methyl acetone as quoted by some. One producer announced cancellation of his charge for drums. His schedule is now on the basis of drums included and they are not returnable. Some other producers had quoted only on a drums included basis for a very long time.

"Peppermint camphor"—for thus was menthol called by the Nips around 1880—continued under the influence of a price squeeze that has rapidly depressed spot quotations until they have now reached a position from which can easily be seen the normal price for menthol—about $3 per pound. In Brazil there exists a bumper supply of menthol. And in the Orient, there exists the potential return of China and Japan to the international price and trading lists that constitute the world menthol market. Domestic racemic synthetic menthol also was lowered.

Quicksilver produced in Spain is driving down the spot price of that metal so far that another reduction in the price schedule on mercurials is more than a possibility. Such a movement would appear to be overdue if the normal peacetime repricing practice of makers of mercurials is to be dusted off.

Much thought is being given to the probable state of cinchona cultivation of quinine production in the Netherlands East Indies. World quinine requirements in prewar times depended on the N. E. I., and providing the needed supplies constituted one of the richest posssessions of the Dutch. Reconstitution of personnel and financial arrangements may act to deter the early return of the Dutch to the world market. But they will be back—quinine substitutes notwithstanding.

Early marketing of sufficient citric and tartaric acid to readily meet all requirements for these materials is not likely. Steps to that end encounter international difficulties the ironing out or demolition of which constitutes a major problem. The outlook for tartaric acid and tartrates generally is better than that for citric acid. To get more citric acid, producers must get *more* molasses—not just maintain their quota set in wartime. And that development won't come until there is more sugar in the world. In tartaric acid, if the interested nations can arrive at an agreed purchase figure for raw materials—one which none will exceed, however, tempting exceeding might be—it can be that more European raw materials will reach here sooner than now is possible.

Acetone—The supply position has improved and civilian products requiring this article should find the article more amply available. There seems still to be a slight difference in sellers' minimum price views, tanks ranging 6c. to 7c. per pound.

Acid, Ascorbic—Requirements are well supplied from ample production of this material. Prices appear to be well stabilized and are the lowest ever quoted since the general introduction of the article.

Acid, Citric—No one is going to have a surplus for manufacturing purposes until such time as raw material shall flow freely and unrestrictedly to the makers in quantities permitting the manufacturers to provide for total requirements. Forecasts of sugar shortage suggest that the production of molasses will be subject to the natural limitations imposed by the inability of the world quickly to restore normal stocks of sugar.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Menthol, natural, 35c. per lb.
synthetic, racemic, 25c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $9 per flask.
Pacific coast, $10 per flask.
Silver bullion, foreign, 26.111c. per oz.
Silver nitrate, 15½c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
204.1	205.5	210.2	239.4

For Current Prices see page 9.

Acid, Tartaric—Reports issued by the Department of Commerce say that in 1944, Argentina exported 815,732 kilos of this acid to the United States, comparing with 1943 exports totalling 531,479 kilos. Also, the reports indicate that Argentine exports of calcium tartrate to the United States were 1,466,863 kilos in 1944 against 454,362 kilos in 1943.

Alcohol—Readjustment of the alcohol industry to a peacetime basis is not going to be easy. There is a huge productive capacity, a part of which, located in the farming areas of the Middlewest, is to be retained. The historical producers of alcohol are convinced that total consumption of alcohol from now on will be a total permanently and substantially higher than what might be called pre-war normality. But granting that, there remains the problem how so to reduce the present huge productive capacity as to lessen the distortion of national economy as much as possible. A part of the wartime production has already been closed down; alcohol production by whisky makers will be for beverage purposes. It would not surprise if the former proposals to require by law mixture of alcohol and gasoline for use in motor cars and trucks should be revived.

Bismuth—Released from Federal control, metal and its derivatives are reported moving steadily into civilian channels. The supplies of salts that had been somewhat short are being restored and it should no be long before a normal situation shall prevail.

Caffeine—During the past week, an arrival of 150 barrels of anhydrous material from Brazil was reported. Civilian consumers should find some improvement in available supplies since tea waste is in fair quantities—1,824 bags in the previous week—are reaching the domestic manufacturers of caffeine.

Camphor—Domestic synthetic material supplies more civilian requirements than had been possible during the war. The easing of supplies will improve the position of those who find demand for tablets expanding during the Fall and Winter months. First advices concerning camphor production conditions on Taiwan, formerly Formosa when the Nips owned it, have yet to be received. Restoration of production should not be too difficult once the Chinese get organized on their recovered island.

Castor Oil—A huge quantity of beans arrived last week from Brazil. The total was 12,531,600 pounds. Total arrival since January 1 is now 200,180,540 pounds, which compares with 195,357,540 pounds arrived during the corresponding period in 1944. Eventually, the readjustment of supplies of oil to a reasonably normal consumer requirement should be effected. Certainly raw material arrivals appear to work to that end.

Chicago Sept. 19.—Indications of continued market stability and strength in castor oil are noted. Business is active. Prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., 13¾c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots 14½c., drums, less than carlots, tanks,

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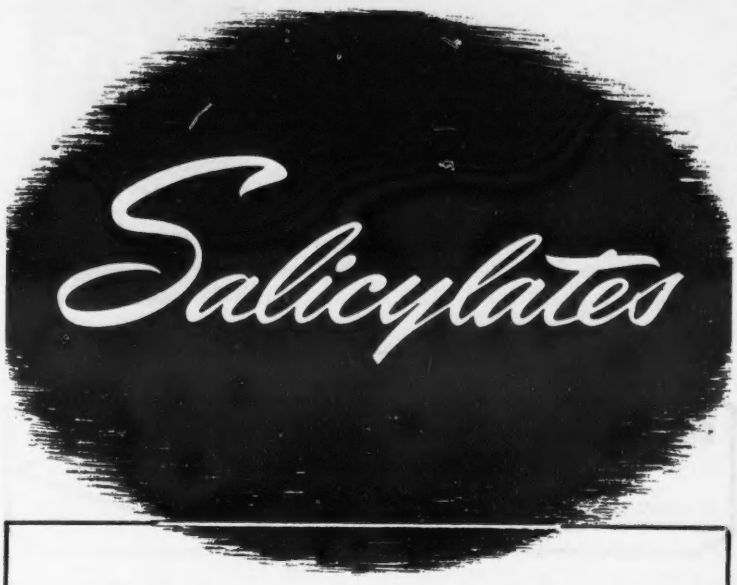

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Emetine—The domestic producers are disposed to encourage more activity on the part of buyers. Encouragement is, in one sense, a protection against the time when Brazil shall shut down on the export of Matto Grosso ipecac root and concentrate on building world-wide business in Brazilian manufactured emetine. The deadline for the export ban is said to be January 1 next.

Fishliver Oils—Demand and supply continued rather far apart. Production runs behind needs. Reports from the Department of Commerce include one to the effect that in 1944, Argentina exported 207,799 kilos of sharkliver oil to the United States. The acting secretary of the treasury on September 12 issued an order under terms of which he waived compliance with the provisions of section 4311 of the Revised Statutes (46 U. S. C. 251) to the extent necessary until and including December 31, 1945, to permit Canadian fishing vessels engaging in North Pacific halibut fishery only to land their catch of halibut in ports of entry in Alaska upon compliance with the applicable customs laws. The official order includes these words:—"I deem that such action is necessary in the conduct of the war." What war, Mr. Acting Secretary?

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—Demand for fishliver oils continues to exceed the supply. Little trading reported. Prices remain steady.

Glycerin—Producers feel the pressure now compressing glycerin production to a considerable extent. Soap manufacture grows smaller and, hence, saponification glycerin output decreases thereby. Availability of oils and fats for soapmaking with its incident glycerin recovery is a matter for the future. Getting drums into which to pack glycerin is not easy. On the whole, the present situation is not expected to receive marked relief much earlier than the second quarter of 1946.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Interest in the glycerin market is steady. Volume continues fairly good. Offerings are not so large as to be burdensome. Prices are:—Chemically pure, tankcar, 17c. per pound; drums, carlots, 17¼c.; drums, less than carlots, 17¾c.; high gravity, tankcar, 16¾c. per pound; drums, carlots, 17c.; drums, less than carlots, 17½c.

Menthol—The market was lower at under $4, and possibly as low as $3.75 per pound, and some factors in the market, viewing the continuously quick depression of prices, are disposed to hold aloof from offering until such time as distressed lots of merchandise have been taken from the market. Arrivals totaled 125 cases last week. The price for menthol is now within sight of the normal value for that article—about $3 per pound. Hanging over the market in the form of potential developments are the return of Chinese and Japanese menthol to the world market. Very large production in Brazil added to the potential productive capacity of China and Japan is no tonic for a depressed market. Japan was the largest producer of "peppermint camphor," as the Nips called menthol around 1880.

Domestic producers of synthetic USP racemic menthol reduced prices to $4 to $4.65 per pound.

Methanol—One natural methanol producer has cancelled his extra charge for drums. This action placed all producers on the basis of tanks at 60c. per gallon, drums, carlots, 63c.; less carlots, 73c. Under the terms of this readjustment of schedule, quotations are now drums included and they are not returnable. Prices are East of the Mississippi River. West of the Mississippi River deliveries cost 3c. more.

Methyl Acetone—One producer of methyl acetone has cancelled his extra charge for drums. The schedule is now drums included and they are not returnable. The schedule East of the Missippi River in zone 1 is: Tanks, 60c. per gallon; drums, carlots, 63c.; less carlots, 66c. Other zones at their usual differential as shown in the Prices Current. Deliveries West of the Mississippi river are 3c. per gallon higher.

Quicksilver—Prices are lower at $91 to $96 per flask as pressure is applied and despite the fact that domestic production is dropping steadily. Reports current here say little metal is being sold by the domestic mines and the outlook for continued expansion of the influence of European metal on this market bodes no good for the home industry—although it does mean that our strategic reserve of ore in the ground will be conserved for the nation by its not being mined at the record high total reached in wartime.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—Quicksilver prices, unsteady since the fall of Japan, dropped further here this week. Production is off and little spot metal is moving. Metal was being quoted between $110 and $115 per flask, f.o.b. this city. Further price reductions are expected.

Quinine—It would be unnatural if the thoughts of suppliers did not turn to the Far East and the early—it is hoped—resumption of production and export of both bark and quinine. It is being guessed that the plantations in Java have not been too bady hurt under the Nip occupancy. The idea has yet to be established as a fact. It is known that the Dutch left its factory at Bandoeng intact in order that the natives of the N. E. I., might get quinine. It is also known that the Dutch scorched the cinchona earth to a considerable extent. The Dutch know cinchona and quinine better than any nation on earth and it will surprise if they do not at an early date return to their worldwide task of supplying bark and quinine sufficient for the needs of all mankind. At the same time, it is realized that the Nips may have taken a large store of seeds to Nippon against the time when they might once again go into cinchona cultivation. These seeds in normal times were protected even more than gold by the Dutch authorities. The fly in the Nips ointment of cinchona cultivation is the fact that Formosa, where they had large plantations, will pass to the Chinese.

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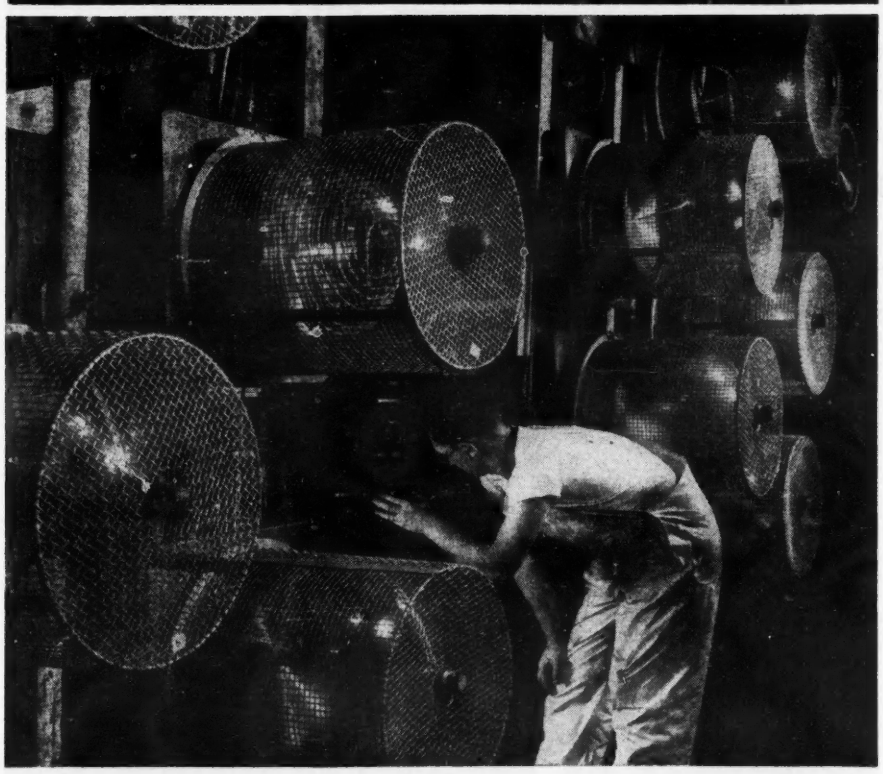

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situation not too satisfactory despite the fact that 2,000,000,000 ounces of Treasury silver repose in storage vaults along the Hudson river. That silver, however, is owned by the Treasury Department and cost the Treasury 71.111c. per ounce. There is talk in Congress of having the official price for domestic silver bullion $1.29 per ounce.

On Thursday, OPA raised the official price on foreign silver bullion to 71.111c. per ounce; it had been 45c. This is identical with maximum price for domestic silver.

Silver nitrate was advanced to:—2,500-oz lots, 47c. per ounce; 1,000-oz. lots, 47¼c.; 500-oz. lots, 47½c.; and 250-oz. lots, 47¾c.

Theobromine—An importation of 491 cases of this article from Bahia, Brazil, was reported last week. It also remains to be seen how soon Holland may come to this market with offerings of theobromine in her export basket.

Commerce Dep't

—Continued from page 3

surveys of markets by foreign countries and by commodities.

5. Provide economic analyses designed to increase imports with a minimum dislocation of domestic trade, on the general theory that foreign trade is a two-way street and that in the long run increased exports must go hand-in-hand with increased imports.

6. Provide pamphlets and other informational guides on the handling and use of imports.

The program also embraces a broad statistical program for business, including a full-scale census of manufactures, mineral industries, and business in 1946 and another census every five years thereafter, a sample census of population to provide business with current information on shifting markets, monthly reports on the labor force, release of current detailed import and import figures, and an expansion of the statistical analysis work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Efforts also will be made to improve analytical programs, provide technological aids to business comprising an expansion of the work of the Bureau of the Standards which includes establishment of experiment stations at various locations throughout the country, provide management aids to business, and expand existing functions having to do with technical service.

Three new assistant secretaries are to be sought, together with legislation broadening the existing authority of the department to aid business, which would include among other things a transfer to the department of all the functions of the Smaller War Plants Corporation except its lending authority.

Trade Briefs

Continental Can Company, New York, has named V. A. Leslie as a sales representative in Michigan.

Haack Bros. Manufacturing Pharmacists, Inc., Portland, Ore., has appointed H. A. Boucher sales manager.

R. E. Tyriver has been appointed Eastern regional sales manager of the Pepsodent division of Lever Brothers Company, New York.

Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, has been elected an honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

W. Y. Preyer, jr., has been made assistant to the supervisor of production of the Vick Chemical Company, Greensboro, N. C.

Moberg Laboratories, Los Angeles, Calif., is constructing a concrete tile factory building at 912 East Fifty-ninth street, to cost $11,000.

W. B. O'Connor, has been promoted to general manager of the American division of Ayerst McKenna & Harrison, Ltd., pharmaceutical and biological affiliate of American Home Products Corporation.

William R. Warner & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has named H. C. Lundquist general office manager. He was formerly manager of sales operations for the ethical distribution division.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.) pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has adopted a retirement plan for the benefit of all persons regularly employed by the company who are over twenty-five years of age.

Agricultural Chemicals

—Continued from page 43

kept adequate for agriculture. In essential materials, production and distribution permitted stockpiles to be carried at various points in the country to meet any emergency. It is expected that with a lessening of government controls, production methods will become even more efficient and that new kinds of equipment and application will increase consumption. Most important of all may be the use of insecticides and fungicides on many major crops on which they have not been used extensively. Export prospects favor expansion. In 1939, foreign trade accounted for about 10 percent of production, some authorities are of the opinion that double this amount is not an unreasonable peacetime production.

Calcium Arsenate—Chemicals Bureau of WPB placed July production at 4,606,000 pounds against 5,157,000 pounds in June. Stocks at the end July were 13,793,000 pounds, compared with 13,950,000 pounds on June 30.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Peacetime demand has been sufficient to keep a steady flow of sulphur shipments moving from mines. Stocks are ample to cover current requirements and transportation facilities are not much of a problem at present. Spanish pyrites was quiet and unchanged.

Guy S. Dunbar, president and general manager of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., New York, has just returned from a two months' trip to London.

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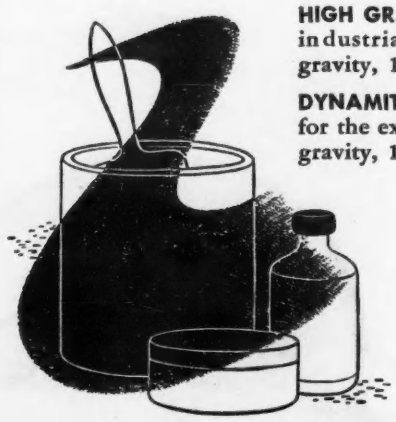

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P.A.'s on Business

—Continued from page 3

Purchasing agents believe the pressure on prices is still upward. Surplus materials and distress merchandise have not affected markets, and demand is generally strong enough to keep prices firm.

There are a few soft spots in prices of materials used principally for war products and whose production was greatly expanded during the war years. Mercury, iridium, toluol, xylol are examples.

Fuel oil declined because of the adjustment in transportation costs rather than the price of oil. Advances in coal and coke prices add to the cost of pig iron, steel, and foundry products, and add upward pressure to prices of those products.

Any adjustment to lower prices is seemingly due to exceptional conditions, and no general weakening is reported to be anticipated. Prices, generally, are holding at ceilings, and in most instances are bumping against them pretty hard. This leads to the opinion that removal of price controls would be a questionable venture.

In Canada, prices are reported to be holding consistently at ceilings, with no weakness expected for some months, at least.

Price Bottlenecks

Many purchasing agents fear price may be the bottleneck to production in some instances.

With few exceptions, the materials which may hold back construction and reconversion are scarce because labor finds more attractive wages and working conditions in other industries. If labor rates are increased in high-wage industries, this wage-price bottleneck may be tightened and further curtail such production. Gray iron castings, among industrial requirements, and common brick and cast-iron soilpipe, for construction, are examples. Prices must be fair and equitable to secure production, and must provide for wage rates which will secure productive labor.

OPA action, or failure to act, on reconversion prices is not reported as a bottleneck to industrial purchases. Practically all industrial requirements have ceilings and many have been increased from time to time to meet increased costs.

Some components of the durable consumer products which must be given reconversion prices are required by industrial users. Few instances are reported of difficulty in making purchases, but many suppliers insist on the protection available through adjustable pricing contracts which would permit them to charge prices in effect at time of delivery.

Specific Commodity Changes

Commodities, generally, are more plentiful and can be secured on shorter delivery. Exceptions are to be found, however, in lead, motors, castings, equipment, and some steel items. Other exceptions are materials which remain under allocation or use controls—tin, natural rubber, hard fibers, and some items of textiles, lumber, and chemicals.

Fuel oil and gasoline seem in ample supply, and the Winter fuel scare of a few months ago is not reported troublesome.

Most food items are in greater supply, and no difficulty is anticipated—the exception is sugar.

The easing in supply of most materials is expected to continue, with the removal of war production demands turning many scarcities into surpluses. It is expected, however, that postwar civilian production demands will rapidly increase as reconversion difficulties are overcome in the next several months.

Pacific coast reports fuel oil shortage relieved, but a critical shortage of burned lime. Reconversion demands are rapidly replacing war production. Retail business is good, with a noticeable increase in merchandise on the shelves.

Canada reports price and some distribution controls remain in force; supplies generally easier, especially hardware that has been scarce. Increasing supplies largely limited by labor scarcity.

Inventories

Inventory policy is reported to be very conservative, although, actually, in many cases inventories are higher.

Inventory regulations remain restrictive except for materials in ample supply, and there would be little reason, pricewise, to load up with such items.

A number of reports indicate that cancellation of war contracts has materially increased inventories, and reduction of operations from two or three shifts seven days a week to one or two five-day shifts rapidly makes what was a normal inventory excessive in spots.

While industrial concerns endeavor to reduce and balance their inventories, distributors' stocks are generally still below normal, although showing improvement.

Pacific coast reports the inventory average to be about the same as a month ago, with heavy items, such as steel, higher; food unchanged; and textiles lower.

Canada reports quicker deliveries, tending to lower inventories, but exceptions are lumber and building materials which are very scarce. Seasonal packs of fruits, vegetables, etc., are temporarily increasing stocks of processors and distributors.

Employment

All reports show a general decline in employment because of the ending of war production.

None of the reports, however, indicates any considerable easing in the labor situation for either skilled or unskilled help. In fact, many reports say labor is the bottleneck to expanding production.

The West coast reports that civilian business is, so far, absorbing all the war workers who apply for jobs. Large numbers of former warworkers are not actively seeking employment and many are returning to homes in other localities.

In Canada, employment conditions seemingly are about the same as those in the United States. Less difficulty is indicated in obtaining labor in some sections, but many war workers seem to disappear, and there is generally sufficient demand for all available workers.

Buying Policy

Purchasing agents report a ninety-day buying policy as the objective, but make allowances to provide for items still subject to extended deliveries; for increased consumption as reconversion makes headway, and for assistance to suppliers in scheduling advance production.

Companies hard hit by cancellations, and unable accurately to estimate production a few months ahead, are following a cautious purchasing policy, and some report buying hand-to-mouth until the situation clears and production schedules can be arranged.

The consensus on buying policy favors purchasing requirements to meet needs; and limiting or expanding quantities and commitments to actual schedules, as required.

West coast reports indicate curtailment of forward purchasing where easing of supplies will permit, but emphasize that protection against transportation delays is still necessary.

Canada reports there is no expectation of important price advances because of the effective controls. Buying policy in that country is, therefore, determined by the availability of the item, and ranges from thirty days to six months.

TGA Scientific Group to Meet

The scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association will meet at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on December 6.

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Recent Imports

—Continued from page 7

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67 cs, Orbis Product Corp
PEPPERMINT—13 cs, Stuart Bros
SANDALWOOD—15 pkgs, Geo Uhe Co
SASSAFRAS—81 dms, Norton & Ellis, Inc
SUNFLOWER SEED—3,022 tons, United States Commercial Co
YLANG YLANG—3,300 lbs, J Manheimer
POTTERS COLORS—2 cks, W L Newberry
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—908 bls, United States Commercial Co
RESIN—101 bgs, Herman Weber & Co
RHUBARB—121 bgs, S B Penick & Co
94 bgs, Allaire, Woodward & Co
SANDALWOOD—200 bgs, Dodge & Olcott Co
SHELLAC—2,200 bgs, Mac Lac Co
503 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
100 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros
200 bgs, United Shellac Co
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900 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
100 bgs, C H Timm & Co
100 bgs, Markland & Landau
200 bgs, Ralli Bros
500 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp
KIRILAC—100 bgs, 16,800 lbs, Paul & Stein Bros
SEEDLAC—300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
480 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co
500 bgs, Ralli Bros
250 bgs, Cornells & Suhr
SPINAL CORDS, MEDIC—25 trcs, Wilson & Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—13,295 bgs, 1,861,300 lbs, United States Commercial Co
THEOBROMINE—71 cs, H A Gogarty, Inc
420 cs, Coco-Cola Co
VALERIAN ROOT—74 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
WAX, BEES—70 bgs, A Gross Candle Co
CARNAUBA—32 bgs, Victory Shipping Co
OURICURY—310 bgs, R T French Co
74 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
268 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co
112 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp
112 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
252 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co
312 bgs, W R Grace & Co
86 bgs, S C Johnson & Son
ZODAORY ROOT—26 bgs, Peek & Velsor

Brand Names Research Group to Meet Sept. 25

American brand names that have served the public for fifty years or more will be honored by the Brand Names Research Foundation, at a luncheon at the Queen City Club in Cincinnati, September 25. Several Ohio firms will receive "Certificates of Public Service" at the luncheon. The foundation will honor other brands at ceremonies in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago and other cities.

Fertilizers Lacking

—Continued from page 3

the Soviet union, caused by the shortage of shipping. In the early Summer, UNRRA received an allocation of 150,000 tons of phosphate rock from North Africa, and it is expected that this will be processed in the next few months. In Greece, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia processing facilities are available, but the raw materials for the phosphates are lacking. The situation in Poland had not been determined by late Summer.

The shortage of nitrogen has been partly owing to the shortage of shipping from Chile, it was stated, and with the improvement in that situation, it is expected that a constant, although limited, supply will begin to be available. In addition, small allocations of ammonium sulphate from the United Kingdom have been made.

It is hoped that the western countries of Europe will be able to meet their needs for potash from the reconstructed industry in Germany, provided transportation permits. For the eastern portions of Europe, UNRRA has obtained an allocation of 6,000 tons from Palestine, and 6,217 tons from Germany.

Fertilizer, however, is not the only agricultural need. Pesticides have been and are critically needed in all the liberated areas. Copper sulphate has proved to be one of the most difficult items to procure, and only 60 percent of UNRRA's needs have been made available from all sources. It is expected that this situation will be much improved in the latter part of this year.

Sulphur also has presented a serious situation; molasses for poison bait cannot be supplied in anything approaching sufficient quantities; and only 10 percent of UNRRA's requirements for nicotine sulphate can be obtained at present. Pyrethrum will continue to be unavailable for a year.

U.S. and Greece Private Trade Resumed

The resumption of private trade between the United States and Greece, effective September 19 and subject to certain limitations and requirements, has been announced by the respective governments.

E.F. Bertrand Returns To Owens-Illinois Glass

Following nearly a year and a half in Washington on the staff of the War Production Board, Eugene F. Bertrand has returned to the Owens-Illinois Glass Company to assume the duties of a position to which he was appointed in absentia.

Last February Mr. Bertrand was named sales manager for the drug and chemical industries divisions of Owens-Illinois. These include the pharmaceutical and proprietary ware, toilet and cosmetic ware, household and industrial chemical ware, and prescription ware handled through wholesale druggists.

Previously Mr. Bertrand has been manager of the pharmaceutical and proprietary division. While in Washington Mr. Bertrand was chairman of the Packaging Committee of the War Production Board and assistant director of the Forest Products Bureau.

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I.G. Drug Activities Covered in U.S. Report

OPD Washington Bureau

Pharmaceutical activities and interests of the D. G. Farbenindustrie, A.G., are the subject of the first of many reports expected to be made available to industry, detailing the advances and operations of the drug industry of Germany. Those reports are based on data gathered by experts sent abroad by the Technical Industrial Investigating Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The I. G. report, issued September 18 by the Office of Publication Board of the Department of Commerce, covers in abstract form the pharmaceutical activities of the trust taken from the more voluminous documents sent back to the United States by Victor Conquest, of Armour Laboratories, Chicago; E. C. Kleiderer, of Lilly Research Laboratories, Indianapolis; Dr. J. B. Rice, of the Winthrop Chemical Company, New York; and J. H. Williams, of the American Cyanamide Company, Stamford, Conn.

Among the various products discussed in the report are vitamins, penicillin, local anesthetics, analgesics, barbiturates and hypnotics, insulin, arsenicals, synthetic hormones, progesterone, organometallic products for tuberculosis, antispasmodics, antipyretics, sulfa drugs, virus and richettsial diseases, quinolins and acridins, sympathomimetic agents, periston, antimonials, and antimalarials.

The investigators found that extensive investigations were being made on almost all of these products and in some cases new drugs or active compounds had been discovered. The Germans, however, were far behind the United States in their work on penicillin and so far as the investigators were able to learn, no significant production of this drug was going on at any place in Germany and no German scientist had any information regarding synthesis of structure other than what was published in the literature.

The pharmaceutical activities of I. G. were not carried out at one plant, but were divided among three plants, the investigators found. All the products, however, were sold under the Bayer trademark. Research and manufacturing were carried out at the plants at Elberfeld and Hochst, while certain intermediates and the fabricating and packing of Elberfeld products was done at Leverkusen. The entire pharmaceutical field was divided along arbitrary lines between Elberfeld and Hochst plants. Research was done in the fields of products manufactured at each plant and very little, if any, research on one plant's product was done at the other.

The directors of these two plants both were highly trained technical men, Professor Horlein at Elberfeld and Professor Lautenschlager at Hochst, the report stated. The Elberfeld plant employed about 1,000 men and made some dyestuffs along with the drug processing. This plant was formerly the Friedrich Bayer Farben Fabrik. Hochst employed about 12,000 men, of whom only about 1,400 were engaged in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals. This plant was formerly Meister, Lucius & Bruning. It made many dyestuffs, heavy chemicals, and other products.

War damage to the plants at Elberfeld and Hochst was practically nil, the investigators found; the Leverkusen plant suffered more damage, estimated at perhaps 30 percent.

Copies of the abstract reports may be obtained from the Office of the publication Board of the Department of Commerce. This report carries the number OPB-4.

Imports Control Lifted On More Materials

Eleven additional materials including chrome and manganese ores, cotton linters and mica (except bookform splittings) were removed from import control September 18 by the War Production Board. The action, taken by revision of General Imports Order M-63, is in accordance with WPB policy of relaxing import controls as soon as possible. Among the items removed were:

Crude bones, bone grist and ground bones for uses other than feed and fertilizer; chrome ore (chromite); corundum in grains, or ground, pulverized or refined; corundum ore; manganese ore (including ferrugunous) or concentrates, and manganiferrous iron ore containing 35 percent and over of manganese; mica (except bookform splittings); pyrethrum; cotton linters (all grades); gluestock, not elsewhere specified; raw hide cuttings.

Sterling Drug to Build New Aspirin Plant

Construction of a new aspirin manufacturing plant at Trenton, N. J., inaugurating a $6,000,000 building program of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, was announced September 17 by James Hill, jr., president. Costing $1,600,000, the new structure represents the first of seven projects for expansion of laboratory and manufacturing facilities in the United States and abroad, Mr. Hill said. Its four building units will connect with the present plant of the Bayer Company Division, 2144 East State street, Trenton, N. J.

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CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILES HUNGARIAN
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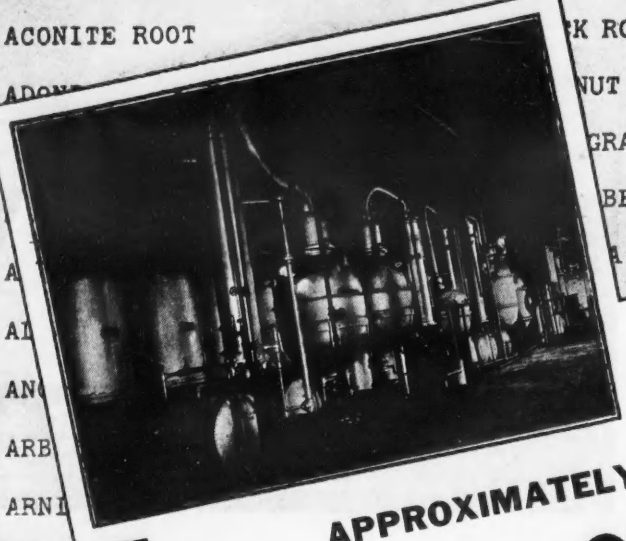

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Fair quantities of botanical drugs sold last week at mainly steady prices. Quantities taken on individual orders were often smaller than normal, and the number of orders was probably less than normal for this season. But a fair movement was reported in a market declared to have a quiet tone that also was entirely clear of pending discord in the form of broadly declining values.

Of considerable interest was the buying by Sweden. That country took substantial quantities of cardamon, a condimental that holds much attraction for Swedes. But her interest went beyond cardamon. And all reports indicated that Sweden has substantial dollar exchange balances in this country.

News from Chile was bad for the immediate future of soapbark shipments. Ships loading at Chilean ports take aboard only merchandise of high priority. This has resulted in a virtual embargo on shipments of soapbark. The market stiffened and higher prices reflected the temporary stoppage of loadings at the source.

News from the Sudan said that European and Scandinavian countries have hurdled an exchange barrier and have begun to buy substantial quantities of gum arabic in the primary market. This is business expected for a very long time and reported often as a probability in advices from shippers. Fractionally higher spot prices were reported and heavy as well as continued buying for European account can well raise shipment prices in the Sudan.

Greater availability of supply accompanied a lowering of spot quotations on root bark of barberry and natural buckthorn bark. Granting of special "inside" prices on valerian root came to an end in order more properly to reflect the replacement market in India. Socotrine aloe was more valuable and most sellers reported no stocks of Cape gum.

Balsams

Peru—The supply seems to have relieved pressing requirements that had accumulated when stocks were on the short side. Prices seem to have assumed a fairly stable position.

Tolu—Very little stock exists in the spot market but there is some reason to expect an improvement in supply because of the betterment of shipping conditions between the source and this country.

Barks

Barberry—Root bark was lower at 78c. to 80c. per pound with more held in local reserves than had been the case. No tree bark was offered in the majority of quarters.

Buckthorn—Whole bark was lower at 45c. to 46c. per pound but no cut and sifted material was being offered last week. Stocks have succeeded in easing what had been an exceptionally strong market.

Pomegranate—Root bark was offered more freely and under competition and somewhat reduced first costs the spot quotations have developed the lower level of 75c. to 76c. per pound.

Simarubra—The market was 55c. to 60c. per pound with not too much being available. Also, there was not very much consumer interest at the slightly higher price level.

Soap—Reports from the source say there is something akin to a shipping embargo on this article. Preference in available ship's space is being given other articles. This has brought a strengthening of the market all around. Whole is now 13c. to 13½c. per pound; crushed, 16c. to 17c.; cut, domestic, 18c. to 19c.; powdered, 18c. to 19c. No foreign cut was being offered. In prewar times, cut bark came from Germany, where whole bark imported from Chile was machined into cut form.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Aloe gum, Socotrine, 2½c. per lb.
Arabic gum, sorts, ½c. per lb.
Karaya gum, 3c. per lb.
Malva leaves, 5c. per lb.
Simarubra bark, 3c. per lb.
Soapbark, whole, 1¼c. per lb.
crushed, 3c. per lb.
cut, domestic, 2c. per lb.
powder, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Clove, Madagascar, ¼c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Barberry, root bark, 12c. per lb.
Buckthorn bark, 9c. per lb.
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Canadian, 1c. per lb.
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, 2c. per lb.
Syrian, dewhiskered, futures, 1c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
Turkish, futures, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, oriental, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, South American, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, good, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
243.3	243.3	234.0	245.4

For Current Prices see page 9.

Beans

Vanilla—Some say that rather favorable growing conditions have improved the crop prospects in Mexican beans. As things stand now, the new crop is expected to exceed the earlier estimates as to its size. Such an eventuation will be greatly welcomed here and the situation is being watched with great interest. Demand for beans was moderately active last week. Heavy cutbacks in government buying of extract are expected; they have already been publicly announced in the case of lemon extract. Great availability of alcohol could have a stimulating effect on the production of vanilla extracts for civilian use.

Berries

Cubeb—The Dutch are about to recover control of the Netherlands East Indies, thus freeing cubeb berries potentially. However, it is believed that a long time will pass before berries from there actually reach here.

Hawthorn—The supply remains moderate even though communication for commercial purposes has improved between the spot and the primary market.

Flowers

Chamomile—Not a great deal of activity was reported in this item. Europe fails to provide quantities even for potential export. And trade relations with the Argentine are anything but satisfactory. It appears probable that resumption of imports from Europe will not take place sooner than another crop year.

Elder—A very steady market prevailed. Though not much quantity demand was in evidence, a fair flow of jobbing requests was more than sufficient to assure firmness to the prevailing prices.

Pyrethrum—It appears that DDT the newcomer in insecticides, is not to supplant pyrethrum and its concentrates so far as the agriculturists are concerned. Recent conclusions reached by experimenters at Rutgers University have advised farmers that, admitting all the usefullness of DDT, insect control will still have to use specific insecticides for specific purposes and mentions pyrethrum and its products as one of the most indispensible of materials.

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OPD—9-24-1945 67

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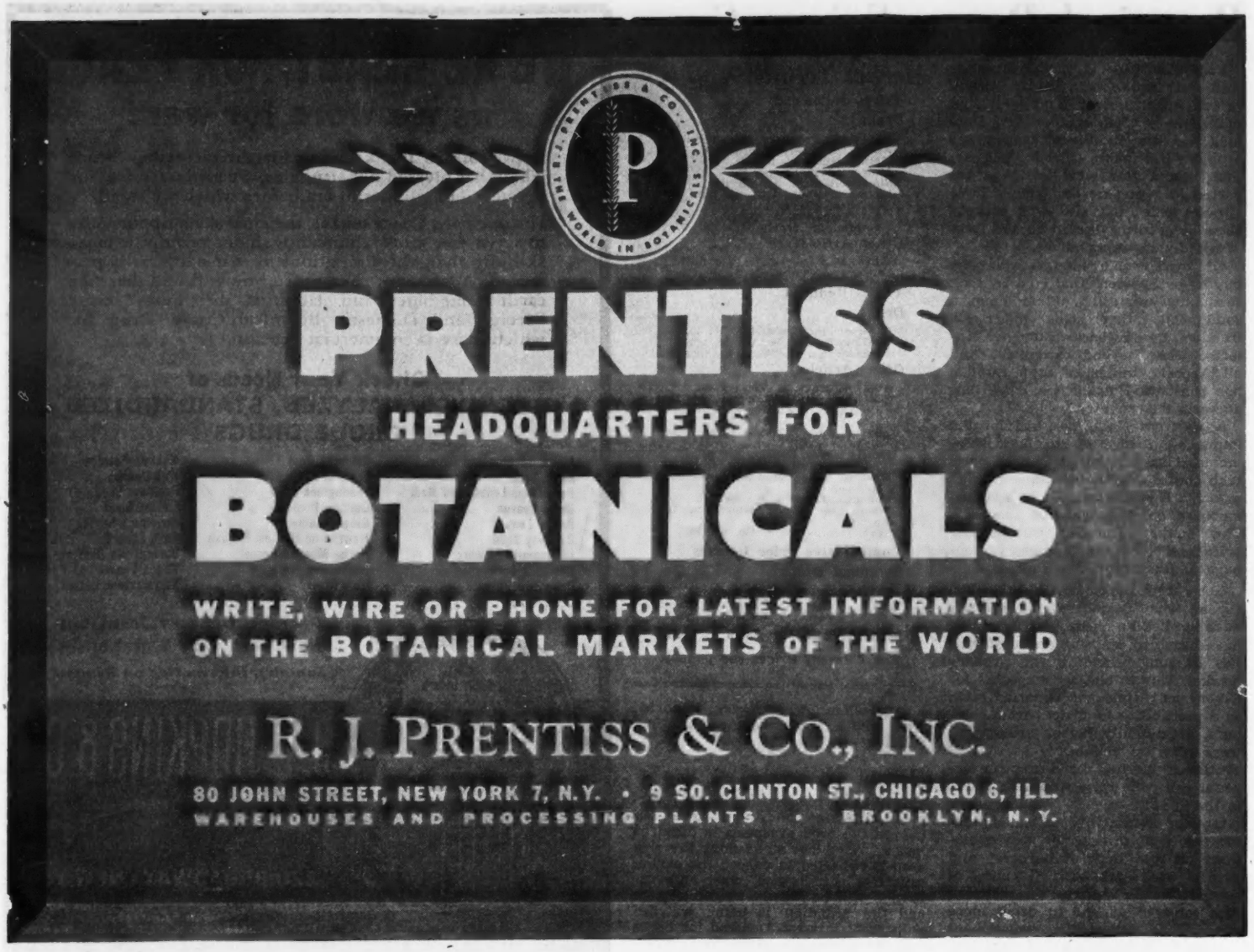
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Gums

Arabic—Spot prices have strengthened fractionally, now standing at 11½c. to 12c. per pound and prevailing according to seller. Numerous old line houses refuse business offered under 12c. News from the primary markets reports a stronger undertone and a rising tendency to prices, mainly because of the development of more buying power in European and Scandinavian countries. The development of such buying had been delayed by difficulties connected with exchange.

Karaya—The market was slightly higher at 18c. to 46c. per pound depending on quality. The news in this item is the fact of negotiations aimed at establishing official quality standards that will be observed at the source and in this market. An exchange of views held locally has been made with the shippers. This is a development long overdue and dealers here hope for world adoption of standards.

Tragacanth—The market seemed to be slightly unsettled. Strictly No. 1 ribbon tragacanth was inside at $3.80 per pound. Competition was said to be quite severe.

Herbs and Leaves

Horehound—Though the supply is moderate, dealers expect that the most pressing of Winter requirements will be supplied with a fair degree of promptness and at steady prices.

Laurel—Turkish leaves were offered at the lower price of 20c. to 21c. per pound. There is a lack of Greek leaves at this time. Cyprus material was reduced to 23½c. to 24c. Portuguese held at 15½c. to 16c.

Malva—Malva leaves fetched 43c. to 44c. per pound and the slightly higher level proved to be very steady last week.

Marjoram—No Argentine herb was available on spot and the market was nominal at 14c. per pound. California and Chile herb sold in moderate quantities at thoroughly maintained prices.

Sage—Good quality Cyprus sage was reduced to 17½c. to 18c. per pound. Other varieties of sage—both foreign and domestic—held steady and were in fair-sized request through the period.

Stramonium—This item appears to be in good supply. Though prices lack quotable change, some quarters suggest that bids might be entertained when quantities in request prove substantial.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—The supply was reported to be small and to have been obtained at record high prices in primary markets. While the next collection may change the picture, at the present, conditions are definitely unfavorable to buyer and seller alike. Prices higher than the virtually nominal spot quotations have been paid in the country.

Corn Silk—Futures continued to be offered on the basis of 45c. to 46c. per pound, delivery when new crop becomes available.

Grains of Paradise—Futures were as low as 22c. per pound, which was substantially lower than some quarters ask for spot goods obtained months ago at a much higher primary market cost.

Nux Vomica—Exceptionally firm. Spot prices are no more than barely in line with prevailing values in the primary market.

Papain—Undertones showed added strength. At least, dealers showed no disposition to accept bids. Costs in the primary market were being well maintained and last cables received were confirmed by further business being for import thereat.

Roots

Arrow—Holding firm on spot because of the stability of prices in the primary market. Demand was very good, though possibly feeling the result of some buying directly associated with war products.

Calamus—Consumers have to get along with the domestic product. Dealers have not yet opened shipment relations with former suppliers of European root.

Cube—Although still subject to distribution control by government agencies, dealers in effect are going ahead and supplying such requirements as current stocks make possible.

Gentian—Wonder what ever became of *Gentiana Microcalyx* that grew on the summit of the Chiricahua

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Dr. Brown's pharmacopoeia foreran the national USP adopted in 1820 and now celebrating its 125th anniversary in 1945. His *materia medica* included 28 botanicals that are "aces" in botanical trade and medication today.

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Crude Botanicals
from Forty Nations

mountains of Arizona? Meanwhile, European gentian remains in good supply and moves steadily in quantities of moderate size and selling at steady prices.

Musk—A trifle of genuine Russian root is around at $2.25 per pound but so far as known Russia has not shipped further stocks to her official sales agency in this country and dealers expect a lower level of prices when such shipment is made.

Squill—No shortage of red squill is noted and fortified powder is available at $2.25 per pound. White squill should find demand improving as the season advances. Consumers' needs can be well supplied.

Valerian—Because of conditions in India, inside prices on this article have been withdrawn and the absolute minimum is 45c. in leading quarters.

Seeds

Caraway — Prices f.o.b. Canadian points have been reduced, being reflected here when spot quotations were shaded to 80c. to 81c. per pound. Dewhiskered Morocco seed was lower at 68c. to 69c. and dewhiskered Syrian went lower to 69c. to 70c.

Cardamom—Sweden is said to be buying substantial quantities on this market and she seems to have sufficient dollar exchange to buy the increasingly wide range of products that whet her fancy. The spot position of seed continued strong.

Celery—Lacking in new developments. Holding steady in price and moving fairly well into consumption. Dealers are wondering when and at what price French seed will reappear on the international market.

Dill—Dewhiskered material was a wee fraction higher at 8¾c. to 9¼c. per pound. The decorticated seed held unchanged.

Mustard—Montana oriental brown seed was lower at 6.25c. to 6.60c. per pound.

Poppy—South American blue seed was down to 68c. to 70c. per pound. Nothing faintly resembling a firm offering has yet come from Holland. All agricultural products are government controlled there.

Spices

Allspice — Mexican spice reacted downward a fraction after the 1c. advance in the previous period. The market prevailed at 16½c. to 17c. per pound from midweek on.

Clove — Madagascar spice was up slightly to 15¾c. to 16c. per pound.

Pepper—The fact that some red peppers in recent transactions proved to be moldy is causing much trouble and difficulty in the trade. One arbitration was recently afoot and negotiations regarding another moldy lot are underway toward adjustment. The Federal authorities are taking much interest in all lots of red pepper.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The lack of steady imports of almost all essential oils, however small, emphasized the fact that larger sales totals would be possible if more oils could be obtained. The arrivals last week were restricted to a few parcels of orange, cornmint, sandalwood, and sassafras oils. The inmovement of essential oils as a whole is very poor, irregular, small, and totally insufficient to reconstitute normal trading in such oils.

The peppermint oil crop was reported making good progress in the direction of a larger yield than the excellent crop of 1944. It is about time that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics came through with a first preliminary report on the results in distillation but unofficial returns are favorable enough to suggest possible development of lower prices, especially as Russian oil is likely to add its pressure to the already well developed pressure by heavier production in the 1945 crop. Spearmint, however, is not in similar position. Outlook for increase in the crop is slight and it is quite apparent that producers in the Middlewest are not the least disposed to weaken their price views.

Full representation of all strengths of lavender flower oil has yet to be achieved. Most local offerings are fairly high test oil. Lemon oil was reported in somewhat better supply now that government takings have been reduced. Orange moved well, especially Brazilian oil which arrived in excellent quantities. Lack of Italian orange oil may be caused by the heavy consumption of orange fruit in Europe.

Restoration of trade in Chinese oils remains merely a desire buttressed by high hope. Anise, cassia and ho oils are needed here. Liberation has come to their primary market. However, the facilities for doing business—financial, personnel, transport, and the like—are lacking and their reconstitution will take much time. Substitutes for the anise and cassia remain the sole reliance of consumers.

Aromatic chemicals remained hard to get and mainly nominal as to price. It is too early for the larger quantities of raw material now available to be worked up into finished products and distributed among dealers.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
231.1	231.1	235.9	261.7

For Current Prices see page 9.

Essential Oils

Angelica—While interest was only current in a limited way and for small quantities, inability to replace for less kept spot prices very firm.

Anise—It is understood that some tentative arrangements for resumption of exports when China markets should be liberated were made some months back when a representative from China visited in the local trade.

Bay — Jobbing demand was very good and firm undertone pervaded the local price structure. Stocks were generally conservative in size, but they are expected to improve now that there is a trend toward more adequate shipping conditions in the primary markets.

Bergamot — Sellers reported but moderate ability to accept further business in Italian oil. While there are stocks in this market, they are not large, nor are they spread thinly and completely over distributors. There is more than hope for the idea that further shipments will come forward from the primary market.

Cajeput—It will probably be some months before a thorough replacement of stocks is possible. Meanwhile, a purely nominal market will be the lot of seller and user alike.

Camphor—Chinese factors are likely to be offering both brown and sassafrassy camphor oil for shipment from either Chinese or Tiawan ports some time in a probably not too-far-distant future.

Cananga—Small lots were the lot of the few dealers still holding a supply of this article. Major replacement will have to be undertaken just as soon as the liberated areas can reconstitute the machinery for doing business.

Caraway—It is learned that Holland will probably retain sufficient raw material to reconstitute distillation of this oil for export. However, since stocks of seed are small in the Netherlands and since a subnormal crop will continue at least for two years, ample quantities of oil will not be forthcoming soon.

Citronella—It will be some time before Java merchants can again offer oil for shipment. Also, some time before they can actually ship; shipping space from Java will be none too plentiful quickly. Major reliance must still be on the lower-test oil of Ceylon, and even that does not reach here in major quantities at this time.

Clove—A steady market prevailed. Consumption is well cared for and the price position displays considerable stability in the absence of oppressive competition. Jobbing demand was more active through the past week.

Coriander — Russian quality oil is expected to reappear here in quantity once shipping and financial obstacles can be eliminated. Russian seed ordinarily was the seed mainly used to make oil. Production of oil from Moroccan seed must suffice for a while.

Dillweed — While it is inbetween season for dealers' sales of this article, there is a major consumption afoot among consumers whose pickling operations are underway. Reports suggest that the next crop of oil will be one of good size.

Geranium — Business was about at the level limited by the ability of major dealers easily and entirely to dispense from spot stocks. Prices prevailing at primary market points preclude any major operation on values for the purpose of returning them to normal limits and, possibly, stimulating greater use of the item.

Ginger — Raw material price declines have stopped and a considerable stability has succeeded weakness in values. Oil remained very firm throughout the past week and sales equaled recent value of transactions.

Lavender—The supply situation is tight. Few if any dealers have a full line of flower oil as counted in ester percentages and at this time the custom is to quote lavender flower oil without much reference to ester content. It will take time to restore the general line of oil on an ester point division. Meanwhile, a firm to strong price position is predicated on very small spot stocks.

Lemon—Reports indicate that there is actually more lemon oil available for civilian uses than was the case not a long time back. While their is no superflow of goods, the situation has improved and when regular import from Italy is restored, a generally improved market is to be expected.

Lemongrass—Oil in primary markets was very firm in price and importers' attempts to bid successfully below sellers' views were usually unsuccessful. There is also the matter of ready availability of shipping space on the not too many freighters that ply between this country and the sources of supply.

Orange—Stocks of Brazilian oil increased 317 cases by the arrival of that quantity from Brazil. Local re-

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serves were conservative when the goods reached here and hence values were usually not affected by the importation. It was reported that consumption of Italian oranges as fruit had clipped short the Italian output of orange oil, which may account for the non-arrival of oil from Italy.

Peppermint—Little consumer activity exists beyond the limit of jobbing transactions. Major consumers await further developments in new crop prices and totals of oil produced. The market was reported as being somewhat unsettled and tending in favor of buyers.

Aromatic Chemicals

Linalool—Far from plentiful because of insufficient raw material to bring output to total capacity. Only small quantities reached consumers during the past week.

Linalyl Acetate—Offerings were conservative and could not be increased substantially. The undertone of the market kept very firm and in some degree quoted prices suggested nominality.

Menthol—Quotations were below $4 per pound and sights seemed not rained on the normal price of $3, which is at last within sight, if not attainable. Someone is taking high losses and it is said locally that the losses are being banked in Brazil.

Methyl Cinnamate—Numerous dealers still are unable to restock this item. The price level was purely nominal in most quarters.

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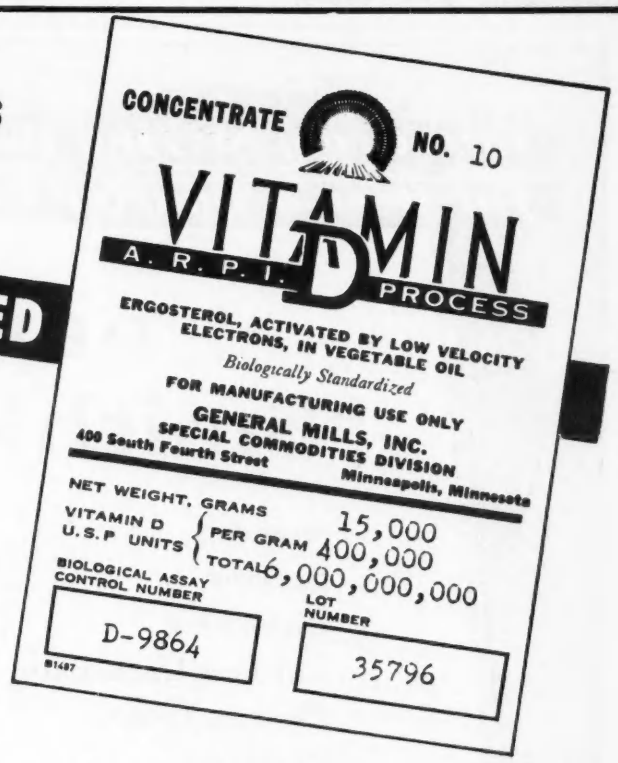

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